G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 30, 1850.

For the National Era. MY SUMMER WITH DR. SINGLETARY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF MARGARET SMITH'S JOURNAL. Dr. Singletary is dead!

Well, what of it? All who live die sooner or later, and pray, who was Dr. Singletary, that his case should claim particular attention?

Why, in the first place, Dr. Singletary, as a man, born to our common inheritance of joy and sorrow, earthly interests and heavenward aspirations, our brother in sin and suffering, wisdom and folly, love and pride, and vanity, has a claim upon the universal sympathy. Besides, whatever the iving man may have been, death has now invested im with its great solemnity. He is with the imnortals. For him the great curtain has been ifted. The weaknesses, the follies, and repulive mental and personal idiosyncracies, which nay have kept him without the sphere of our re-

Dr. Singletary is dead. He was an old man. precints of his neighborhood. He was a single family affection. He was little known to the pub. not hoping thus to win true glory." ic, and is now little missed. The village newsdisease the customary post mortem compliment, "greatly respected by all who knew him;" and in may breathe a sigh as he calls up the image of the fresh-faced, bright-eyed boy, who, aspiring, hopeful, vigorous, started with him on the journey of life-a sigh rather for himself than for its uncon-

But a few years have passed since he left us, yet already well nigh all the outward manifestations, landmarks, and memorials of the living man have passed away or been removed. His house, with its broad, mossy roof sloping down on one buy it." side almost to the rose-bushes and lilacs, and its to sit of a pleasant summer afternoon, has passed in the village, has fallen into the new-comer's to it. hands, who (being prepared to make the most of him, from the fact that he commenced the practice sleekness, cleaned his mane and tail of the accu- gain distinction as a soldier."

mulated burs of many autumns, and made quite a gay nag of him. The wagon, too, in which at painted and varnished, that if its former owner would scarcely know his once familiar vehicle, as strong, too solemn, to be lightly set aside." it whirls glittering along the main road to the village. For the rest, all things go on as usual- my fortune elsewhere." the miller grinds, the blacksmith strikes and blows, the cobbler and tailor stitch and mend, old

bees and huskings-toil, pleasure, family jars, petty neighborhood quarrels, courtship and mar- to great wealth. She was the ward of an uncle, my love, which, though so proud and impetuous,

in the burying ground—that is all. high intellectual and spiritual nature which and an adventurer.

sea. Blue peaks of distant mountains roughen been deemed worthy of all respect. clear river winds away into a maze of jutting gether ill of Herbert Moore, that he did not thus a gallant officer gently unwound the arms of his bluffs and picturesque wooded headlands. The understand the character and position of his affi- fainting wife, and put her from the heaving of his father. But before Moore could clear his tall, white stone on the westerly slope of the hill anced bride. To him she was all devoted love | breast whereon she would lean no more; and here bears the name of "Nicholas Singletary, M. D.," and clinging tenderness, and he did not perceive a bold young soldier strove, with a quivering lip, brutal fellow-soldier, who had witnessed the scene and marks the spot which he selected many years that her nature was to others more boldly de- to release himself from the clinging embraces of with a fierce oath, thrust his bayonet into the

locked, merry-faced girls were making wreaths of the hand and with it the immense fortune of the | well with much show of feeling. Just before the | with chills and fever. Here, but for the kind atthe dandelions and grasses which grew upon the heiress. He must not be harshly censured for vessel put off, a close carriage drove down to the tention and what he deemed the wonderful liber- HICKORV HALL: OR THE OUTCAST. old man's grave. The sun was setting behind the his fault—a fault which sprung from a generous wharf, and the venerable Mr. McDonald came on western river-bluffs, flooding the valley with soft root, and one with which few young men, like board to take his misguided young friend by the want and neglect. As it was, he recovered, and narmony and beauty. I saw and felt nothing to

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the National Era. THE VOLUNTEER.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

CHAPTER I. "I dream of love, enduring faith, a heart Wingled with mine-a deathless heritage Which I can take unsullied to the stars When the great Father calls his children home, And in the midst of this Elysian dream, Lo, Gold-the demon Gold! alas! the creed Of the false land !"-Bulwer.

"And now for the fortune That hangeth above; And to bury in battle My dream of love!" Barry Cornwall.

"And so, Margaret, you will not promise to use your influence toward obtaining this appointment for me?"

"Ah, Herbert, do not urge me! I cannot do spect and sympathy, have now fallen off, and he this thing consistently with my own sense of duty tands radiant with the transfiguration of eternity, and I am amazed and shocked that you should so God's child, our recognised and acknowledged far forget your often avowed principles as to desire to engage in this most unrighteous war-s war without one-just cause, or one noble objectand seldom, of latter years, ventured beyond the but waged against an unoffending people, in the rapacity of conquest, and for the extension and man, and his departure has broken no circle of perpetuation of human slavery. You surely are

"But I am ambitious of distinction, which I must paper simply appended to its announcement of his have and which I can gain in no other way that I

"And why this sudden thirst for distinction? the annual catalogue of his Alma Mater; an as- This intense ambition is certainly a new developterisk has been added to his name, over which ment of your character, and it troubles me more perchance some gray halred survivor of his class than I can tell. Why is it that you desire a great name more than ever before?"

> "If you cannot guess, if you must be told, dear Margaret, it is that I may stand on an equality with you. Now, your wealth and position hu-

"Does my love humiliate you, Herbert?" "No. dearest."

"And, yet, is it not of infinitely greather worth? All the wealth and honors of the world could not

"I know that, Margaret; but, before the world, comfortable little porch in front, where he used to git of a pleasant summer afternoon, has passed position I have not earned. I cannot consent to to sit of a pleasant summer alternoon, has passed into new hands, and has been sadly disfigured by receive everything, where I would give all. I My own must remain with you forever. Though a glaring coat of white paint, and, in the place of forgot my manly pride in the one absorbing sense I go from you under a cloud, though you turn a glaring coat of white paint, and, in the place of the good Doctor's name, hardly legible on the of my love, when I sued for your hand; but it has from me with coldness, despise and forget me, I the good Doctor's name, hardly legione on the corner board, may now be seen in staring letters of black and gold, "Valentine Orson Stubbs, without understanding it, in what you have called the thought of no other love shall ever visit this of black and gold, "VALENTINE ORSON STUBES, my 'strange moods.' Your noble love is to me sad heart, than that which for a brief season up-Herbs." The good Doctor's old horse, as well the crown of life, yet I can never wear it in lifted it to heaven. known as its owner to every man, woman, and child | peace, until the world shall acknowledge my right

"Now, as I have said, your influence with your uncle may gain for me the command of a volunof the healing art in the stable, rising from thence | teer company. I have a bold heart and a strong to the parlor) has rubbed him into comparative arm, and, in a short time, I am confident I can

"And lose my esteem. Herbert, I never can consent to this; and I tell you frankly, that what least two generations of boys and girls have rid. little influence I possess I shall use against this den in noisy hilarity, whenever they encountered | mad enterprise of yours. Forgive me if I pain it on their way to school, has been so smartly | you, dearest; but out of the very love I bear you must oppose you in this. I speak only of love, could look down from the hill where he lies, he though I might speak of rights and claims too

It was in the elegant parlor of a handsome house in one of our Western cities, that the above men sit in the autumn sun, old gossips stir tea | conversation took place, between a pair of beand scandal, revival meetings alternate with apple- trothed lovers, on a morning in the year 1846.

riage-all which makes up the daily life of a with whom she resided. Herbert Moore was a is all as tender and devoted. If I have brought country village, continue as before. The little poor, obscure boy when he first fell under the no-sorrow to your heart, forgive! for, believe me, chasm which his death has made in the hearts of tice of the father of Margaret, who employed him the sharpest grief, the sternest agony, is mine. the people where he lived and labored seems in various capacities, gave him a fine mercantile nearly closed up. There is only one more grave education, and, a short time previous to his own death, advanced him to the post of confidential Let nobody infer from what I have said that clerk. In this situation, which was continued to this reply: the good man died unlamented, for, indeed, it him after the death of his patron, Herbert was was a sad day with his neighbors, when the news, able to support himself well, and to assist his must give you my sorrowful farewell. My soul long expected, ran at last from house to house, widowed mother, who had but a small income of is too much shaken and my heart too cruelly torn and from workshop to workshop, "Dr. Singletary her own. He was a young man of fine intellect, with contending emotions for clear thought or is dead?" He had not an enemy left among them; of a warm and generous heart, but of a quick. in one way or another he had been the friend and | passionate temper, and, as we have seen, of an exbenefactor of all. Some owed to his skill their cessive and morbid pride. His native independrecovery from sickness, others remembered how ence was not subdued, but rather augmented, by lately I joyfully and trustingly gave my love and he had watched with anxious solicitude by the the great obligations under which he had been my faith. bedside of their dying relatives, soothing them, | placed by the kindness of Mr. Neale; and when, when all human aid was vain, with the sweet con- after the death of his benefactor, he was thrown olations of that Christian hope which alone much into the society of the beautiful heiress, it unlovely pride-and dearer to you than my espierces the quiet shadow of the grave, and shows was "against his very will and wish transgressthe safe stepping-stones above the dark waters. ing," that he loved her and told her of his love-The old missed a cheerful companion and friend And this he never would have revealed, had he will, and from a poor fear of the mean suspicions who had trught them much without wounding not read, in the involuntary blush, the downcast of the world, you have been willing to lay a crushtheir pride by an offensive display of his supe- eyes, and the low, trembling voice of Margaret, ing sorrow on a heart which has loved you only riority, and who, while making a jest of his own the sweet secret of her own gentle soul. After trials and infirmities, could still listen with real the avowal had been made, and the first raptures sympathy to the querulous and importunate com- of the accepted lover were past, Herbert Moore plaints of others. For one day at least, even the | began bitterly to reflect on the light in which he sunny faces of childhood were marked with un- might be viewed as the betrothed of Miss Nealewonted thoughtfulness; the shadow of the com- he, the penniless protegé, almost the creature of mon bereavement fell over the play-ground and her father. He feared being thought a mercenursery. The little girl remembered, with tears, nary, poor-spirited schemer, who had made use of how her broken-limbed doll had taxed the surgi- extraordinary opportunities of access to the lovely cal ingenuity of her genial old friend, and the boy young heiress to gain her affection and her forshowed sorrowfully to his playmates the top which | tune, giving nothing which the world would deem the good Doctor had given him. If there were an adequate return. These thoughts fretted and few, among the many who stood beside his grave, stung the proud heart of the sensitive young man, be so many disgraces. Oh, believe me! laurels capable of rightly measuring and appreciating the until he almost looked upon himself as an upstart

formed the background of his simple social life, Had Herbert Moore regarded the matter in a curses. all could feel that no common loss had been sus- just light, he would have seen that his best vinditained, and that the kindly and generous spirit cation and assurance lay in the well-understood which had passed away from them had not lived | character of Margaret Neale. The parents of our heroine were Scotch, of the true old Cove-As you follow the windings of one of the love- nanter stock, and from them she inherited some did what I thought right-God will care for the shoulders. liest rivers of New England, a few miles above strong and peculiar characteristics. Though a result. the sea-mart, at its mouth, you can see on a hill, sweet and loving woman, she possessed a vigorous whose grassy slope is checkered with the graceful | mind, a clear judgment, and a hearty independfoliage of the locust, and whose top stands re- ence-traits and powers which, of themselves, lieved against a still higher elevation, dark with raised her far above the suspicion of being blinded oaks and waluuts, the white stones of the bury- by a romantic passion, or duped into the accepting-place. It is a quiet spot; but without gloom, ance of an unworthy love. Such was the high as befits "God's Acre." Below is the village, estimation in which she was held by all who knew with its sloops and fishing boats at the wharves, her, that any man whom she might have honored and its crescent of white houses mirrored in the by the bestowal upon him of her hand and for- took place from the wharf of the city of water. Eastward is the misty line of the great tune, would, from that circumstance alone, have Sad and touching beyond description were some

the horizon of the North. Westward the broad, I trust that my reader will not think alto- banks, and on the thickly thronged boats. There in his Mexican crusade was from the hand of a before his death. When I visited it last spring, fined—that in society she was strong, impressive, his little brothers, and wrung the hand of his old | breast of the poor lad, who, with one wild cry, fell the air about it was fragrant with the bloom of decidedly, though delightfully, individual. Her- father for the last time. sweet-briar and blackberry, and the balsamic bert's very gratitude to his former patron seemed | Herbert Moore had parted from his mother at of the two mingled, as they died.

depress or sadden me. I could have joined in the lations towards Margaret Neale, there came upon from the kind old man, his voice faltered and his Captain Elliston fell, and, while supporting his laugh of the children; the light whistle of a young Herbert Moore a burning desire to make for him- eyes filled with tears. When Mr. McDonald recamster, driving merrily homeward, did not jar self a name, which, even in the eyes of the world, turned to the carriage, he found the silken curupon my ear. For from the transfigured land- might balance the fortune of his bride. Yet how tain withdrawn from the window, and, leaning cape, and from the singing birds, and from sport- was this to be accomplished? Though possessed back against the cushions, sobbing convulsively, ive childhood, and from blossoming sweet-briar, of various talents, Herbert Moore was fully aware was the dear child of his heart, Margaret Neale. and from the grassy mound before me, I heard the that he had no positive genius for any department The good pastor laid his hand tenderly upon whisper of one word only, and that word was of science or art. He was not a brilliant scholar, hers, but said nothing. They drove a little way though educated and well read. He was not a down the river, and then paused-for, with a ders ceased and the fierce conflict was past. He poet, though truly poetical. He was not an art- burst of martial music, and with banners flying. ist, though of fine artistic tastes. Nor was he a the boats started. On the foremost, clad in the musician, though he sung pleasantly at evening light-blue uniform of the common soldier, and

> excitement throughout the country upon the man, scarcely beyond boyhood, with a face singuregiment of volunteers, and his native city was | was Herbert Moore, the ardent aspirant for milicalled upon for a company. To the command of tary glory. Poor boy! this company young Moore aspired, though in He now watched the carriage of Mr. Neale heart he utterly condemned the objects and con- with an indefinable interest, a strange, sad yearnduct of the war. Mr. Neale, the uncle and guar- ing-for he did not know that it held Margaret. dian of Margaret, was a man of fortune and great | He could not see the mournful face at the wininfluence in his city and State, and, with his dow-those streaming eyes looking their last love countenance, Moore had no doubt of his appoint- upon him-those quivering lips murmyring broment. But this "aid and comfort" the old gen- kenly his name, only his name. tleman, at his niece's request, declined giving to his young friend; softening his refusal, however, by the kindest professions and advice, and by spare their head clerk.

> After a few weeks, during which Moore was far distance and disappeared. still bent upon his warlike purpose, having some of decided military propensities. The consequence was, that Moore, in a sudden fit of passion and mortification, enlisted as a private in the com- friend of Herbert Moore, a private in your company he had wished to command.

> Margaret Neale, with whom of late he had had but brief and constrained interviews, was informed of this piece of madness by her pastor, in any emergency-in sickness, or privation-or Herbert and herself since their childhood. Mar- storing his body to his friends. But, under all garet was quite overwhelmed by the sad news, and sent the good minister to her lover, to persuade placed in your hands is to be carefully concealed him, even yet, to abandon his wild undertaking. from the young man. Let him suppose that all When Mr. McDonald returned the next morn-extraordinary aid comes from his captain and ing, he shook his head sadly, as he placed in Mar- friend. garet's hand the following letter:

"MY DEAR MARGARET: If I may yet once more call you thus—once more, and for the last remain yours, truly, Hugh McDonald." time, I shall so presume.

"I failed to obtain the appointment which I desired; failed partly, if not entirely, through your adverse influence; and, in my first disappointment and chagrin, I have taken a rash step, but I will abide the issue, and submit to the penalty. I return you your troth-too high an honor, too volunteer-an adventurer-a soldier in the ranks.

"My poor mother! Need I commend her to your care and affection? I dare not ask you to be to her as a daughter, for the sake of our past love; but for her own dear sake, and remembering your forgiving tenderness, I dare even ask this of you.

"I leave my mother in the enjoyment of, I trust, a comfortable income from her own little property and mine; so her care will only be for shed-and the absence from almost every breast me, her unworthy son.

"And now, farewell! I have no strength with which to part with you otherwise than thus, even should you condescend to grant me an interview. If I ever return, it will be with the hard-earned honors which may make me even your peer, in "Then I must bid you good morning, and try the world's sight. If I return not, then you may know that in a soldier's obscure and crowded grave, under a foreign soil, there moulders away a heart which to its latest throb held you dearer than its life-blood.

"Think as kindly of me as you can, for, oh! Margaret Neale was an orphan, and the heiress | Margaret! if I have erred in this step, it is from " May God be with you!

"HERBERT MOORE." To the above letter, Margaret Neale returned

"MY DEAR FRIEND: In a very few words I calm speech.

"I take back the plighted troth you return to

"You are mistaken. Not from your love you do this wrong, but from your pride-your hard, teem and affection is your own fierce and fiery independence. For the triumph of your haughty too well. God forgive you, Herbert! God forgive you.

"Your mother, for her own sake, shall be dear

to me, and also for the sake of our lost love. "I bid you a last adieu! If you return from war and conquest, you will doubtless come as the renowned hero, to others-as the stranger, to me. At the last, I must speak the truth at my heart, and say, that in my eyes, as in the eyes of all lovers of justice and freedom throughout the world, all the honors gained by the actors in this most unholy war against a sister Republic will won on such battle-fields may never light the brow with true glory, but only darken it with

"But I know that it is vain to talk thus to you at this late hour. The path you have chosen you will resolutely pursue. Herbert, I do not yet repent me of my opposition to your first project. I by, to fall on names already known, on epauletted

"With a prayer to Heaven for your preservation through the fearful dangers which you must | did not relate until a year or two had passed. encounter-a fervent pleading which is the deepest cry of my heart—I bid you farewell! "MARGARET NEALE."

embarkation of the - regiment of volunteers of the scenes which then passed on the river-

light, glorifying every object, and fusing all into him, handsome and penniless, can be charged. hand, and bid him farewell. This affected Her- joined the army on its march for the capital city. From long brooding over the subject of his re- bert more than anything, and when he parted At the storming of Chapultepec, the gallant with his blanket wrapped about him, stood, lean-Just at this perplexing period, there was great | ing against the pilot-house, a sprightly young Mexican war. Our hero's native State raised a larly handsome, but saddened and gloomy. This

But the last shouts died away on the shorerapidly and proudly those noble steaners swept down the river-the sound of the nusic came saying that the house of Neale & Co. could not more and more faintly—the smoke-wreaths rose smaller and lighter—the banners gleamed in the

On the morning of the embarkation, the Caphope from other quarters, the appointment was tain of the company into which Herbert Moore given to the son of an old soldier, a young man had enlisted received a letter, enclosing a check for one thousand dollars, which ran thus:

"DEAR CAPT. ELLISTON: I am directed by a near pany, and a young gentleman with whom, I believe, you are acquainted, to place in your hands the enclosed sum, for his benefit. This is to be used old Mr. McDonald, who had been as a father to in case of his death, to defray the expenses of recircumstances, the fact of the money having been

"Believing that you will readily pardon any trouble which this commission may give you, I

> CHAPTER II. " No pause-not an instant

For the battle still rageth. Still fighting the foe;

Oh, the bellowing thunders! The shudders, the shocks!

When thousands 'gainst thousands Come clashing like rocks! When the rain is all scarlet,

And clouds are all fire, And men's sinews are snapped

Like the threads of a lyre! When each litter's a hearse,

When each breath is a curse.

And each bosom-a hell!" We must briefly chronicle the events in the soldier life of Herbert Moore. He saw the hard, rough side of his profession ere he had been a month in the service. The hardships to which he was at once exposed, and his forced companionship with the coarse and vicious men of his regiment, many of whom were soldiers from despera tion and a brutal propensity for pillage and blood-

were surely enough to disenchant him most effect-He first saw actual service at the bombardment of Vera Cruz. Stationed at one of the guns, (for siege, and on the surrender of the city fortress,

of true chivalric feeling, and the love of glory-

he belonged to the artillery,) he bravely went through with his part; but at the close of the he, strangely enough, did not find himself counted as one of the heroes, or in any special manner distinguished above his fellows. In the capture of this city, our hero saw war in all its most fearful horrors and dread calami ties. Hoping to give some help or comfort to the wretched sufferers, he passed through the crowded hospitals-through the churches, convents, and

private houses, converted into hospitals for the time-and witnessed scene after scene of mortal agony, bereavement, and desolation. He saw the chapel wherein knelt the praying nuns, when into their midst burst the shell, on its errand of deathmangling those fair forms and draining the blood of those innocent hearts. But he was most touch ed by a scene he witnessed on the evening of the day of surrender. Near the altar of one of the churches, into which he chanced to enter, lay a me-for you no longer seem the man to whom so young Mexican, richly dressed and of a noble air, but apparently very near death. One arm was disabled, and "his breast was all but shot in two." Beside him knelt a beautiful girl, with large Spanish eyes, and most abundant dark hair, which had fallen from its band and was flowing over her shoulders. She had bound up the wounded arm in her mantilla of black lace, but that great wound in the breast, welling up incessantly its dark crimson tide, she had evidently despaired of stanching. She was weeping passionately, and calling on her husband, or her betrothed, in the delicious love-language of Spain. It seemed that her Fernandes could no longer speak, but he looked his piteous love from his death-shadowed eyes, more eloquently than it could have been spoken in words; and once, when that poor girl bent down to kiss the lips which strove vainly to articulate even her name, her long, glossy locks swept across his bleeding breast-this seemed to trouble him, and he lifted them in his hand and tried to wind them about her head. It was like that death-scene in Browning, when the dying

lover says-"Still kiss me!-care Only to put aside thy beauteous hair,

My blood will hurt!"

At the terrible battle of Cerro Gordo, Herbert Moore performed prodigies of valor, and was twice wounded, but again, mysteriously, the praises of generals and the honors of the service passed him

There was an incident connected with this battle which happened to our hero, but which he Near his post, there fell, toward the close of the struggle, a Mexican officer, mortally wounded. Moved by a humane impulse, Moore ran to his assistance. As he stooped to raise the head of It was on a chilly and cloudy morning that the the dying man, a young son of the Mexican, thinking he came for plunder, caught up his father's dripping sword, and gave Moore a severe cut across the forehead. So it happened that the first wound which the chivalric volunteer received boy, avenging the death and defending the body sight from the gush of blood which blinded him, a forward upon his wounded father, and the blood

aroma of the sweet fern, birds were singing in the to impress upon him the unworthiness of taking her humble little home, but many of his friends At Puebla, our hero lay for several weeks in

birch trees by the wall, and two little, brown- advantage of his position in the family, to win accompanied him to the boat, and bade him fare- the miserable hospital, sick from his wounds and ality of Captain Elliston, he must have died of dying friend in his arms, Moore received a rifleball in his side, which stretched him on the turf. Captain Elliston was already insensible, and soon died, but, bleeding and struggling in his agony lay young Moore, trampled on by contending foes, by the flying and the pursuing, till there was a lull in the storm of battle-till its thunwas then borne, with hundreds of his fellowsoldiers, to a temporary hospital, where he underwent the torture of having the ball extracted from his side; and when, on the day following. the American army took possession of the Mexican capital, our hero, exhausted and feverish made his grand entrée in a baggage-wagon. Little did he see of the glory and the triumph-little did his sad heart exult even at the shouts of the victorious troops when they poured into the Plaza Grande, and the star-spangled banner was hoisted over the National Palace. To the hospital he was again consigned, to wear away week after week in lonely suffering and privation, such as he had never known before. And this was his share of the glory and the spoils—the long-promised "revels in the Halls of the Montezumas."

From this sickness Moore never wholly recovered while in Mexico; and so miserable was he in body, and so often wandering in mind, that he had no distinct recollection of how he returned to the city of New Orleans, on his way home, with the remnant of his regiment. There they were detained some time, by illness, and waiting to receive their wretched pay, but finally disembarked amid the shouts and enthusiastic cheering of a motley crowd of citizens-Frenchmen, Jews, sailors, flatboatmen, and negroes. Perchance fair Creole shuddered as she looked at them, and crossed herself like a devout Catholic-or a darkbrown Spaniard scowled at them from beneath his hugh sombrero, and cursed them between his shut teeth. But all the most respectable citizens, all true American patriots, (as patriots go) delighted to honor the bold fighters, maimed, and sick, and ill-clad, as they were-and all doubtless felt, as their distinguished guest, the great Amercrouchant in his nature thoroughly roused, he declared that he himself "would like to kill a

Just before the steamer left the Cresent City, the friends of a gallant young officer came on lilies, Regina's favorite flowers. board, to present him with an elegant sword, as a I found in the drawing-room, with Mr. Wallno sword-arm with which to wield it! But he party. grasped it in his left hand, and waved it over his In a few minutes, Wolfgang and Regina enshout went up from the admiring crowd.

that young officer lay in his coffin, his one arm | ly, the small party met there to welcome her. lying across his breast, and that sword-oh! Soon after the introductions were over, dinner ery !-glittering at his side.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the National Era. MORNING.

BY CAROLINE A. BRIGGS.

Morning!- tis the glorious morning! Toss aback the heavy shutter. Ope the casement wide.

Ha! the air is keen and icy, Scattering gems with every breeze Where the strong, rejoicing sunlight Gilds the frosted trees.

Scores of active human beings Press the busy streets along, While I linger by my caseme Ere I join the throng. All are rising-all are stirring-

All-except the Sick and Helpless,

Here, a crowd of Tradesmen, hastening To the busy mart or stand; There, a swarm of Idlers lounging, Curses in the land. Yonder goes a group of maidens-

Some as black as midnight, others Close behind them skulks a being-Squalid, meager, hunger-pinched-

Neath whose woes the sternest, stontest Spirit would have flinched: Woes of Poverty and Hardship-Woes of Hunger, Pain, and Cold-

Woes whose only cure is Silver-Only healer, Gold. Night brings sweet, forgetful slumber;

Hunger wakens with the Morn; Oh! a deal of heart sick trouble With the Day is born! Av. the weary Poor-" God help them "-

What to them is Morning's bloom, When it only shows them faces Sharpening for the tomb?-Human faces, loved and cherished-

Beings, partners of their blood-Wife and children-sickening, pining, All for want of food! How their very bones are starting

Where the flesh has shrunk away! How their hungry eyes are growing Wilder every day! How they gather round the embers Kindled to the last, faint glow,

While the hope within grows dimmer As the flame gets low! "Ah," they cry, "an it were Summer, Pain and Want we might endure; But in Winter-time 'tis wretched,

Wretched to be poor!" Oh! how strange a thing, and dreadful. That, upon this great, wide Earth, Stored with plenty, some should suffer Such a constant dearth!

God in Heaven has not ordained it: Man on Earth has willed it so, Eager for the wealth whose purchase

Oh! ye Rich, who grind the faces Of the Weary, Poor, and Old, In your thirst for gold-Who has given you right to squander

Whence your claim to thrive and fatten On a poor man's groan? Labor is the poor man's " birthright ;" But for aye must it be sold For a paltry "mess of pottage,"

Strength and vigor not your own

Out upon your sordid meanness! Out upon your coward birth! Sure, than ye, more craven beings Never walked God's Earth!

But the mists of Morn have vanished

Neath the gairish light of Day,

When its worth is gold?

And the busy crowd has melted With the frost away; Still I linger by my casement, Drinking in the stirring breeze: Oh! that all, like me, were happy!-All, like me, at ease!

Sighing thus, I shut my casement, Turn me to my open door-Sadder, yet a wiser, better

[COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] A ROMANCE OF THE BLUE RIDGE.

IN FOUR PARTS. BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,

For the National Era.

"I can bear scorpion's stings, tread fields of fire, In frozen gulfs of cold eternal lie, Be tossed aloft through tracks of endless vold, But cannot live in shame."-Joanna Buillie

> PART IV .- Conclusion. THE HAG.

"A fearful sign stands in thy house of life,

An enemy; a fiend lurks close behind The radiance of thy planet: oh, be warned!" The carriage drew up before the door of Hickbry Hall, the steps were let down, the door opened, and Wolfgang, alighting, handed out Regina, and, leading her up the stone steps, presented her

to Mr. Wallraven, who received her with stately and affectionate courtesy. We all followed in turn, and were welcomed in the most cordial Mr. Wallraven conducted Regina into the house. I followed, with Miss Wallraven upon

my arm. Constant and Wolfgang paused behind an instant, and, as I turned to look after them, I saw old John at the end of the portico, and saw Wolfgang step quickly up to him, and heard him inquire, rapidly, under his breath-

" Is she safe 2"

And the low reply-"All secure there, sir."

"That is well! I shall remember your care for

The old man bowed in silence, and Wolfgang immediately stepped after us. This little interlude had not occupied ten seconds.

We entered the Hall, and were each immediately shown to our separate room. Old John took me into a different chamber from that which thought of their deeds of blood and sacrilege, and I had occupied before, telling me, with a slight smile, that my former sleeping apartment had been prepared for Mrs. Wallraven, as it was the most comfortable one in the house. He then went and ordered up my baggage, and in the course of half an hour, with the help of John, I had refreshed myself with a bath, a shave, and a change of dress. I then went down into the old oak hall, which had been furbished up in honor ican statesman, had felt, when with a youthful of the bride's arrival—that is, the oak floor and ardor warming his chilled veins, and the old lion panelled wall had been rubbed, waxed, and polished, until they shone with a mirror-like lustre, and the wide fireplace had been filled with cedar branches, while on the mantelpiece and on the window-sills were placed vases filled with white

tribute to his bravery. When the chief citizen raven and Constant, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport closed his flattering speech, and stepped forward and two young ladies, their cousins-all of whom to present the shining blade, lo! the hero had had come over to Hickory Hall to meet our bridal

head, while his sunken eye gleamed, and a hot tered, and it was evident her dazzling fairness flush kindled in his sallow cheek, and a deafening and stately grace, her whole high, pure style of beauty and of bearing, made what is called a Four days after this proud, animating scene, great "sensation," though on a small scale—namewas announced. Well! this dinner was like most other Virginia country wedding dinnersmore abundance than elegance, and more hospitality than ostentation. Soon after an early tea, the Davenport party took leave, previously inviting the Wallravens and myself to dine at the parsonage the third day from that—an invitation which Wolfgang accepted in the name of the whole family. When they were gone, we returned from the portico, where we had been

standing to see them off, and reëntered the hall. It was a pleasant place in a summer evening twilight. There were many windows, commanding various sublime and beautiful views, and soft, warm, pleasant airs, and the sweet, vague musical sounds came through them. I noticed Wolfgang and Regina seated at one of the end windows, enjoying the delicious hour, without conversation, or only conversing by seeking each other's eyes,

or by an occasional low tone. When the full harvest moon arose, Mr. Wallraven invited us all to come out and walk, and view the scenery by moonlight. With the same stateliness of an old school gentleman, he gave his arm to Regina, and led the way. Each member of the family vied with each other in assiduous vet delicate attentions to our bride. We spent an hour very pleasantly in strolling through the beautiful and moonlit vale, and then returned to the drawing-room, where refreshments were or-

dered. While we were standing around a centre-table in gay conversation, (never before had I seen any member of the family so cheerful as all were this evening,) old John appeared at the door with an anxious expression upon his time-worn face. Mr. Wallraven arose in haste and went out to him. Constantia turned pale, and Wolfgang glared at the intruder with starting eyes and a scowling brow. I saw that some misfortune had occurred or was about to occur. Mr. Wallraven closed the door behind him while talking with the old man; while Wolfgang, as if lost to the sense of other presence, continued to strain his gaze after them. In a moment, Mr. Wallraven put his head in the door, and beckoned Wolfgang. He started up and shot from the room, without a word of excuse or apology, banging the door to after him. Constant and myself were left alone with the two young ladies. Regina looked in surprise from the brother to the sister, and then, with her hahitnal self-possession and politeness, lowered the blaze of the solar lamp so as to throw a soft light upon the table, and, taking up an engraving, made some critical remark upon its merits, submitting it to Constantia's judgment. But Constantia was pale, trembling, and distruit, and gave some reply wide of the mark. Constant, however, with a deferential "Permit me, madam," took, and, with Regina, examined the picture. Constant was pale and stern, and seemed to have mastered the betrayal of a strong emotion. They criticised the picture, which was "The Writing on the Wall." Regina, Constant, and myself, might have passed a tolerable hour, had it not been been for Miss Wallraven's increasing and extreme distress. She looked like a second Cassandra, and would start and shudder, pale and some appalling sight. Her anxiety became so intense that apparently she could endure it no longer, but touched the bell, and, at the entrance of a servant, ordered chamber lights, and, turning to Regina, said-

"Mrs. Wallraven! the clock is on the stroke of twelve, and you have had a fatiguing day. I am ready to show you your chamber."

Regina arose, and, slightly bowing her "Good night." left the room, followed by Constantia. I soon after arose and retired to my own, which was on the same floor with that of Regina.

I know not what presentiment suddenly over-

crept my mind, but, oppressed with a vague and terrible anxiety, I sought to rest in vain. Finally I returned to the drawing-room. Constant was gone. It was now empty. The room was so large that the light upon the centre-table barely served to make darkness visible, except in its immediate vicinity. I put up the light of the lamp, and but without connecting that feeling with my un- himself into our very presence !"

accountable gloom, the return of Mr. Wallraven and Wolfgang. I know not how long I might hav been waiting there, when the door swuag noise essly open, and Regina reentered the roo hair in disorder, and a dressing gown hastily thrown on. I turned wonderingly to meet her. saw then that her fair face was blue-pale, and that she trembled with a nervousness I had never

seen her betray before.
"My dear sister! What is the matter?" asked I, leading her to an easy chair, into which she im-

mediately sank.

"I do not know! Perhaps a dream! Perhaps something real. Listen! I went to my chamber attended by Miss Wallraven only, and no dressing maid. Miss Wallraven assisted me to disrobe; but every few minutes, with a corrugated brow and straining eye, she paused to listen or to watch. Finally she concluded her task, and when I was in bed she drew the curtains, and was about to leave me. Suddenly she turned back and advised me to bolt the door behind her, and then left the room. I did not get up to bolt the door, because I should have had to get up a second time to open it, but I fell asleep, wondering what negro might be on the point of death, or what other trouble had called the Mesers. Wallraven so abruptly from the house. Well! I had no sconer fallen into a deep sleep, than I awakened as by the shock of a galvanic battery, just in time to see the most diabolical looking old hag that ever nightmare created stooping over me, gazing into my opened eyes with a grin of hellish mulignity that seemed to freeze all the blood in my veins. I started viclently forward, and she vanished. I was instantly bathed in a cold sweat. I thought this might be a dream, and resolutely composed myself to sleep again—only to be started out of my sleep again to see again the same eyes of demoniac hatred gazing into mine, to make another instinctive bound, and see the terrible night-haunter vanish as before! It was impossible now to sleep, or think of sleep. I hastily threw on my dressinggown, slipped my feet into slippers, and came down here to await the gentlemen. I have heard of nightmare, but this is the first time I ever was attacked with it, and it was very natural that my excited imagination should then ereate the illusion of the old hag, after your telling me of what you saw or fancied you saw in that chamber the

first night you slept there -- There! I feel truly humiliated at these tremors, which I cannot ontrol—. Ferdinand! there she is now!"
This last sentence was spoken in a tone of discovery and announcement, as one might use upon finding out an imaginary phantom to be an ugly old woman. I turned and saw, standing within the door in the full light of a candle she held above her head, the hag of my night-vision. She was the most loathsome specimen of humanity I had ever seen, as she stood there some seconds, examining us with the same leer of insult and malignity that formed the most disgusting feature in her disgusting self. She was very tall, though half bent—her giant form of skeleton-like leanness—her haggard and ghastly face, dark, spotted, and begrimed with dirt-her garments, so scant, ragged, and excessively filthy, as to defy description, reached in torn and fringe-like shreds only a little below her knees, exposing bare legs and feet, deformed, scarred, and begrimed—while from the whole abcorred heap came the most offensive elluvia. There she stood, chuckling with a fiendish leer at the very loathing she excited—repaying the extreme of disgust with the extreme of hatred. Regina was no longer terrified, but had walked off to the far end of the saloon, to escape the sight and smell of the leprous-like creature.

"What do you want?" I asked, retreating as "Hik-hik-hik-hik!" she answered, with her

ow, wicked laugh, passing me, and going towards "Leave the room!" said I, intercepting her. She did not heed me, but went on.
I thought then that I could easily have put her

out, but the intolerable nauseau of her near neighborhood kept me at bay. "Will you leave the room?" again I asked. "Yes, when I have kissed my pretty ne

she replied, nodding her head at me with a de-I stepped quickly up to Regina, with the intention of leading her from the room and from the revolting presence of what I now supposed to be

ering and malign lunatic. I drew Regina's arm within my own, and we were coming down the length of the room, my sister, with an expression of unutterable disgust amounting to pain, contracting her beautiful fee tures. We passed to one side, in order to avoid meeting the hag; but she knew our purpose, crossed the room, and intercepted us.

"Out of our way! Off with yourself instantly!" exclaimed I, angrily.
"Yes! when I have kissed my pretty niece!"

"Be gone!" said I, turning off to the other "Yes! I will, when I kiss my pretty niece!"

she persisted. I did not wish to hurt the poor creature. could not have brought myself to touch the filthy creature. I took up a parasol that lay upon the table, and, placing one end of it against her chest bore her gently off. She left, and, retreating. planted herself within the doorway. I came on with my weapon, half laughing at the Quixotic figure I cut, charging upon a mad old negro woman with a parasol, and placed the end of it, as before, against her chest, saying—

ne! Be good! Let us pass! That's a good soul !" But suddenly she raised her talon hand, clutched my weapon, threw it behind her, and, elevating the streaming tallow candle with the other, gazed upon Regina with a countenance full of curiosity. natred, and expected triumph. My sister drew

her arm from mine, and retreated. "Hik-hik ! my pretty niece; you are very fair and very proud! but pride goeth before a fall, and a haughty temper before destruction." "Off with yourself this moment !" said I. losing patience, " or I shall be tempted to contaminate myself, and put you out !"

I dare you to touch me!" she said. "I shall certainly do so if you do not move in one minute." Yes! in a minute, but let me kiss my fair, pretty niece first!"

"You are mad! Your niece is probably in one of the quarters. That lady is Mrs. Wall-"I know it! My nephew Wolfgang's wife!"

I still thought her crazy; nevertheless, an icy pang shot through my heart.
"Who are you?" said I.
"Nell! Old Nell! Yellow Nell! Slave Nell! Hugh Wallraven's sister-in-law! Wolf-

gang Wallraven's own aunt-his mother's own sister! Regina Wallraven's near relative! Yes! fair lady! proud as fair! you are the wife of a mulatto-and a SLAVE!! I turned to look on Regina! to behold a hody

petrified as it were to stone !- from whence the light of reason had fled instantly and forever! Come! let me embrace my niece !" and, laughing hideously, she advanced towards my sister Regina turned, stepped haughtily upon a foot-

table, and seated herself upon a pile of books with an air of conscious majesty and dominion. "Order out the guards! To prison with the traitors! To the rack! to the rack with the beldame! . Ourself will preside at the question

I hurled away the hag, and went to my sister. "Regina! my sister!" "My Lord Chancellor, let his Grace of Grayeyes be immediately arrested upon our own charge of high treason!"

Reginal my dear sister! "Let there be no delay! Summon the council! Cassandra, and would start and shudder, pale and Our life and crown is no longer safe! Traitors glare, as though in momentary expectation of lurk in our very bed-chamber, assassins hide in the very shadow of our throne! Already one of the ladies of our bed-chamber-our beloved Regina Fairfield-lies dead before us! The shaft that pierced her heart was aimed at our own sa-

> My God! My God!" "To the rack! to the rack! with the beldame assassin! Strain every limb and nerve and s to cracking, until she confess herself the tool of the traitor Gray-eyes!" Oh! Heaven

> "To the rack! to the rack with the hag! We will ourself preside at the question!"

"Order out the guards! Summon the council! Arrest his Grace of Gray-eyes! To prison! to prison with the traitor!" she exclaimed, rising in a sort of mad majesty, her form elevated and dilating, her eye blazing with the fire of in-sanity, her unbound golden looks rolling in fallen glory to her waist, her left hand folding her gich dressing-gown about her as though it were the ermined purple, her right hand extended in a gesture of high command—a moment—and then

walked up and down the floor, restlessly expecting, she said—"Lo! where the traitor Duke obtrudes

clenched fists at him, saying—
"Now is my hatred glutted! Now is my re-

venge complete. Look to your fair wife ! Wolfgang's lightning glance caught the whole state of affairs instantly. Rage, grief, and despair, stormed in his face. With the bound of an unchained demon he sprang upon the hag, and, with his hands around her throat, bore her down to the floor, placed his knee upon her chest, and silently strangled her before I recovered the horror of the sight. Rising, he spurned the corpse with his foot, and turned towards us. His typhoon of anger had subsided; despair, sorrow, tenderness, were all to be seen now, as he approached Re-

gina. "Off, traitor." she shouted, seizing from the table an antique dagger, that lay there as an article of rare vertu. He drew near her.

"Off, I say !" she screamed, unsheathing and brandishing the dagger. "You come to death!"
"I know it," said Wolfgang.
"Off, traitor! you desecrate our very shrine!

Nay, then, it shall become your scaffold!" exclaimed she, furiously, shaking the dagger.

"Let me die so!" he said, and stepped upon the foot-stool, thence upon the table, and threw his arms around her. With a savage cry she raised the weapon; the blade gleamed in the lamp-light an instant, and the next was buried deep in the breast of the wretched man, who, without a groan, fell backwards, and rolled upon the floor. In the extreme frenzy of mania, Regina bounded from the table, brandishing the crimsoned dagger. I threw myself suddenly upon her, cast my arms about her, but her struggles were so violont, and her maniac strength so great, that she must have escaped me, had not her screams brought the whole household from their beds and into the room. The scene of amazement, horror, anguish, and despair, that ensued now, defies all description. In the stormy chaos, I saw old Mr. Wallraven sitting on the floor, with the form of the fast-dying Wolfgang drawn into his arms and pillowed upor his chest. I saw Constantia, half dressed, with her black hair streaming, kneeling by his side, wringing her hands. I saw two or three negroes raising the dead body of the beldame. I saw all this while, with the assistance of Constant Wallraven, I was disarming and securing the maniac. "Father! she was mad, father! Do not let her be molested; do not desert her. Protect her, fa-

ther," faintly murmured the dying man. "Unhappy boy! unhappy boy! tell me one thing: You did not deceive her! You told her your position !" Father, no! I had not the courage! thought to have got her to France, where-oh, God! I die! - where she would never have known-where it would have been no bar to so-

ciety, if known? "Oh, wretched Wolfgang! I cannot reproach you now! This deception has cost you your life!"

"And her, her reason, father! I die by her hand! It is just! it is just! Oh! bring me near her! Let me see her again! Lay me at her feet! Let me die there! I am sorry I killed the old woman! Poor old wretch!" "Oh! Wolfgang! be sorry that you so terribly

"Oh! Wolfgang! be sorry that you so terribly deceived that unhappy young lady!"
"What good? for I know I would do it again.
Yes! yes! I have been happy for a brief season!
To be so happy again, I would again betray her!
even knowing now, as I did not know then, in
what someon it would and! For oh! I loved her what sorrow it would end! For, oh! I loved her so—I loved her so—that, for the brief possession of her stolen love, I would endure death and hell! Father! she must not die! She must recover Nay, she will, when she knows her evil genius, her mortal foe, who loved her unto death, is dead! Take me to her! Lay me at her feet! Let me die there, looking upon her!"

die there, looking upon her!"
Regina was now lying on the sofa, exhausted by her frantic struggles. Old Mr. Wallraven beckoned Constant, and between them Wolfgang was lifted, brought near the sofa, and laid upon the carpet, with his head supported as before upon his father's arms. He looked up at her, but she did not open her eyes to look upon him. He feebly raised his hand and took hers. At the touch, she opened her eyes, and as soon as they fell upon him, with a frenzied cry of anguish and despair, and the spring of a wild beast in her limbs she bounded to her feet, foaming at the mouth, and went into the most violent paroxysm of madness. Constant Wallraven and myself seized and tried to hold her; but it took all our united strength and while she was struggling, plunging, and screaming in our arms, Wolfgang raised himself upon his elbow, gave one long agonized look upon the wreck, groaned, "oh! I am sorry now!" fell back and died!

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

ALBANY, December 20, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era

You must not be discouraged about New York politics, notwithstanding the numerous Union meetings. You must recollect that on the eve of think) of England told him that the realm never was as free from dissent as at that time. The day of settlement for Webster, Clay, Cass, & Co., and the Rev. primates of the church who back them, is not far distant. They will one day learn that there is a people as well as a God.

BERLIN, O. December 18, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: Having been a reader of the Era for a short time past, I am more than ever convinced of the corruption that pervades the two great political parties of our country; and as the agency by which their iniquitous schemes are brought bear upon the public is the press, I deem it no less than an indispensable duty, obligatory on every citizen that would be true to his country, to exert himself to the utmost to counteract the inflaence by them exerted, which can have none other than a direct tendency to sap the very foundation of our Government, to take from us our constitutional rights, and to defeat the very object for And how is this to be done? Why, in the same

I would to God that every candid, thinking, sober citizen of our country could have read the undressed manœuverings of Congress for the three last months of its session, as developed by the National Era. I think, sir, there could be many active agents at this time for that invalua-This is the most efficient organ in our nation to lead her citizens to claim and obtain their constitutional rights.* It should be introduced into every State, city, town, and family, as it is the only organ of which I have any knowledge that it is what it claims to be—Nation-

* We don't make such a claim.-Ed. Era.

would be satisfied.

BAKERSTOWN, (PA.) December 17, 1850. DR. BAHLEY: If you had an agent in our place, be taken more than at present. There are, indeed, many localities, in which your paper would circulate more extensively, and its usefulness be increased, if you would and could adopt the fol- the Era is an humble advocate.

Select some known Anti-Slavery friend in any given neighborhood, and authorize him to take subscriptions for your paper; and if he could raise ten subscribers, and forward you \$15, you

There is scarce a village or neighborhood, but in it ten subscribers could be found. Our farmers generally are not accustomed to write letters; but if there was some one who would receive the money for you, it would be a great inducement A friend in Massachusetts says: to subscription. And if by name requested, there are enough of men in many places who would act without making any charge. If the person acting could not raise ten, say he could raise seven or eight; let the paper go at the same rate as for renewal of their subscriptions. Though I found

In the region in which I reside there is at present a more extensive, fixed, and determined opposition to Slavery than at any former period. President Fillmore, his Cabinet, and official organs, have driven, are driving, and will, by their course, drive from the ranks of Whigery many little exertion of mine, our list would have fallen of the true Northern Anti-Slavery Whigs.

The Fugitive Slave law cannot and will not. much molested; but I hope some

PERILOUS VOYAGE OF THE STEAMER OHIO.

The steamship Ohio, under the command of Lieut. Schenck of the United States Navy, for whose safety serious apprehensions were ning to be felt, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday. and the steamer from that place yesterday landed most of the passengers at Baltimore, among whom were the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Brantz Mayer, General Benjamin C. Howard, and Hon. A. G. Penn of Louisiana, successor in the House of willing to reciprocate to the extent of our ability. Representatives to the late Mr. Harmanson. The whole number of passengers on board was between

The Ohio has had an eventful and perilous voyage. She was bound for New York, and, their authors must not be disappointed. At this when about to leave Havana on the 18th instant, the first evolution of her engines blew out the This accident dehead of one of her cylinders. tained her in the harbor until the 19th, when she acting, that we cannot find leisure to arrange all

below Cape Hatteras came near being sunk. Her | the best thoughts of our many correspondents.

I turned to see at a glance Wolfgang Wall-raven enter the room, and the hag shake her season Lieut Schenck ought never to have ven-with friendly freedom. This is right. In the tured to sea with the use of but one engine.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 2, 1851.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT .- We are indebted to Mr. Benton for a copy of his admirable speech on introducing his bill in the Senate for the construc tion of a great National Highway to the Pacific. We intend to lay it before our readers ere long.

MANY HIGHLY INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS

NEW PUBLICATIONS will be noticed next week.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS.-We have on hand a great number of reports of proceedings of Public Meetings at the North in regard to the Fugitive act. We shall do what we can, by abridging them, to insert them all in our next

RENEWALS.—We shall issue a large edition of renew promptly, can have complete files. Recol-

Two dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Each subscriber renewing his subscription, and supposing we set up any "superior pretensions." sending us two NEW subscribers, shall have the | The locality of the Era certainly invests it with three copies for five dollars. Clubs: five copies an interest which it would not otherwise possess; for eight dollars: ten copies for fifteen dollars.

FREE PRESBYTERIAN. - See advertisement of in another column. Its editors are strong men.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND Boston, this week and last, have been unfortunately too late for the paper, in consequence of our having anticipated the usual date of publication, one day. It will not be so hereafter.

HICKORY HALL .- We have all of this on hand, but could not spare enough room for it all this week. It will be completed in about two columns THE AUTHOR OF MARGARET SMITH'S DIARY,

known to our readers as our Corresponding Editor, Mr. Whittier, commences this week a series which everybody will be apt to read.

THE VOLUNTEER, by Grace Greenwood, on our first page, is a powerful sermon against war, in her own style.

EUROPEAN WORLD .- A new series of papers under this title, by our very able New York correspondent, will be commenced in our next num-

ONE DAY IN ADVANCE.—For the purpose of last week and this week one day earlier than usual.

OUR FIFTH VOLUME.

In entering on our fifth volume, we must return our heartfelt thanks to our friends, through whose devoted zeal the Era has been so widely circulated and well established. We commence the fifth volume with a larger list than we have had since the paper was started, and with more cordial expressions of confidence and approbation from its numerous patrons than we have ever received before.

Judging from the tone of our business correspondence, there is a great increase of anti-slavery sentiment throughout the country. Almost every one of our letters abounds in fervent denunciation of the Fugitive act of the last session and its

A correspondent in Wisconsin, sending us a list of twenty-four new subscribers, whom, with tion and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, ined in the course of a few hours, says-

"The People in this section are beginning to wake up, and are anxious to know how the printhe overthrow of Charles the First, the primate (I | ciples of liberty progress, and how their servants at Washington conduct themselves. Should Congress pass one more act like the odious Fugitive bill, instead of sending you a score of subscribers, we should be able to send you a hundred. We shall probably soon be able to forward you another list, as many more are anxious to send for your paper, but are not now in funds."

We confess we feel proud at having so many warm-hearted friends all over the country. We take the following extracts at random from a few of the business letters under our eye:

"I am a laboring man, continually shifting from place to place, and cannot take the paper without difficulty. Still, I do as well, if not better, than if I subscribed. I make it a point to have the Era to read. Wherever I am, I try to raise clubs of subscribers by giving them the benefit of the commission, and also something myself. In this way I manage it so as to help you, and have the paper read.

This man is a fair specimen of Free Labor Institutions. We have another illustration of the working of these institutions. On seventy-five letters received by us at one mail, all but three containing remittances for new and old subscribers, the larger proportion forwarded by voluntary agents, we had to pay only one dollar and ten cents postage! Our subscribers understand all about postage; and they all go for 2 cents uniform rate, and prepayment.

Another of our friends, (a postmaster.) acting as a voluntary agent, to prevent two subscribers from being cut off, renewed their subscriptions, let them have the benefit of the commission, and advanced the pay for both, agreeing to wait till they could repay him. This, we learn from our I am sure a considerable number of the Era would letters, is a common thing among the friends of the paper. We accept such acts, as evidences of deep devotion to the Cause of Freedom, of which

> Other friends have sent on and procured full lists of subscribers at their respective post offices. with the numbers at which their subscriptions expire, and then gone to work, not only to renew them all, but to add new subscriptions, inducing all to pay up to the close of 4th the volume, and also for the new volume, so that their terms

"Last week I took a horse and carriage and called on the subscribers to the National Era living in different parts of my parish, to obtain a them inclined to do without the paper, on the ground of economy, yet I found they liked it very much, and I succeeded in persuading them to subscribe another year, and have obtained an additional subscriber. If it had not been for this through. So much for personal effort. I mention it, not to exalt my own services, but to give of our Free-Soilers will introduce a bill for its you a hint about the way subscription lists are

kept up and increased." We are under great obligation to this friend, and to the many who have acted in a similar way We hope some such friend may be found at every post office where subscribers are apt to delay or neglect the renewing of their subscriptions. Not one of our list would we part with willingly. We like old friends.

To postmasters generally we are greatly in-

debted for friendly offices, which we shall be Accompanying our Business Letters, we have received very many excellent communications for publication. If they do not appear immediately, season, the amount of our correspondence is so great, and the demands upon our time are so exdeparted with the perfect use of only one engine. our materials for publication. We shall, at the The Ohio in the storm which she encountered earliest moment possible, lay before our readers

single engine became disabled, and she lay wal- A word more. Subscribers, in renewing their lowing in the trough of the sea at the mercy of papers, occasionally avail themselves of the oppor- delivered with great emphasis the following opin- lars; is the source of two-thirds of the wealth of the elements. The passengers owe their salva- tunity to express their views of our editorial ion:

season, Lieut. Schenck ought never to have ven- with friendly freedom. This is right. In the multitude of counsellors there is safety. All hints and suggestions are received in the spirit in which they are tendered, and we frankly admit that we have not unfrequently profited by them.

With these few personal references, we bid our friends a happy New Year, joining with them in the prayer, that the time may speedily come when this salutation may be made without mockery to every inhabitant throughout the land.

THE LOWELL AMERICAN, (Mass.,) in the course of some complimentary remarks on reviewing newspapers, says-

"The National Era, published at Washington, has an established reputation as a dignified anti-slavery paper; the only paper at the seat of Government which is not completely in the hands of the advocates of slavery. Its literary character is high, and it is unquestionably exerting a good influence, particularly at the South. We should speak more warmly, perhaps, in its favor, if its su-perior pretensions and facilities for getting itself into ion, did not push it forward to the injury of other Free Soil papers, whose place among the Northern people it cannot supply?

The Lowell American is a very spirited and faithful Free Soil newspaper, with a clear view of this number, so that subscribers, if they send or the bearings of the Free Soil movement, and an excellent taste in supplying its Literary Miscellany. We are sorry that it finds the Era in the way of any Free Soil journal. It is mistaken in but we have never said or done anything intended to bring it in conflict in any way with the local newspapers. We have always recognised the this paper, (of which we have already spoken,) vital importance of the local press, never dreamed of being able to supply its place, and have shown every disposition to reciprocate with friendly offices, by noticing its anniversaries whenever the matter has been brought to our attention.

> Whigs, Democrats, and Pro-Slavery men, have their advocates and exponents in the capital of the nation: and, since the Era has been established here as the representative in some degree of the anti-slavery men of the country, we have endeavored to make it a paper that would at least do them no discredit. We do not see why there should be any more conflict between its interests and those of the local Free Soil Press, than between the interests of the Washington organs, and the local Whig and Democratic press.

THE VERMONT LAW.

The Washington Union does not attempt to show that our exposition of this law is unfair or incorrect, but it seems to think it ridiculous that any editor, especially an anti-slavery editor, should presume to entertain opinions of the Constitution, differing from those of the authors and supporters of the Fugitive act of the last session. The editor has a wonderful reverence for authorenabling our folders and packers to enjoy Christ- ity, when he imagines its weight to be on his side mas and New Year's, we put our paper to press of the question, but no one is more ready to question its claims, when it is against him. Now, he appears to believe that the Supreme Court of the United States is an infallible Tribunal, before whose decisions all must bow in prompt, unquestioning submission. We have great respect for the laws of Congress,

> and for judicial decisions; but we regard them neither as infallible nor irreversible. A law is binding until repealed, and the decisions of the Supreme Court are law in the particular case decided-but the humblest American citizen may question the wisdom of the law and seek its repeal, as he may deny the soundness of the decision and seek its reversal. Granville Sharpe did not succeed in procuring a final opinion against the possibility of slavery existing in England, until several opinions to the contrary had first been pronounced by the highest courts of the realm. Members of Congress in this country are sworn to support the Constitution; and this Constituclared to be the Supreme Law of the Land-Every member is bound by what he believes to be the obligations imposed by the Constitution, not by what any court has affirmed them to be. He will vote in accordance with his belief, and, if there be a majority concurring with him, their acts will be law, creating certain rights or imposing certain obligations. Its validity may be quesioned before the Supreme Court, and its decision may be adverse, but, we repeat, that decision is final only in the particular case decided. Other cases may be made under the law, for the purpose of obtaining a reversal of the decision, and Congress, if it choose, in the exercise of its independent right, as the Law Making Power, may enact another law, embracing the same principle which the court has pronounced invalid. The decision of the Court is final in the particular case decided, binding upon the parties to it, is to be enforced by the executive officers of the United States, and constitutes an authoritative precedent: but it is not the Constitution or a part of the Constitution : it does not limit the power of Congress, or deprive the constituency of the right to think, speak, and vote against it, with a view to induce renewed action by Congress in fa-

> vor of what the Court has pronounced against. If we understand anything, this is the Democratic platform; to claim supremacy, final and universal, for the Supreme Court, is of the es-

sence of Federalism. It is now evident that the Union, and the journals which have been declaiming against the Vermont law, had never understood it.

The first three sections, we said, provided for more effectually securing the writ of habeas corous. We should like to see the editor audacious enough to question the right to make such a provision. If the Fugitive law denies or impairs the habeas corpus, everybody knows that to that extent it is null and void; and, if it does neither, then the sections of the Vermont law, more effectually securing the writ, are not in conflict with it. About this part of the law, therefore, there can be no ground for discussion.

In relation to the closing sections, which provide a mode of trial for fugitive bases, there is room for a difference of opinion—and here we do not attempt to dogmatize. We said Vermont, as a sovereign State, had the right to judge of her duties under the Constitution-that, in the exercise of her independent judgment, she decided that the right to make provision for fulfilling the stipulation of the Constitution relating to fugitives, belonged to the States, and not to Congress, and thereupon proceeded to make the requisite provision-that the form of trial she had prescribed was not repugnant to the stipulation, and was the very form Mr. Webster had proposed that Congress should prescribe-that, while there could be no question as to the constitutionality of this, there might be a question in regard to her right to legislate in the premises—but that, for our part, here, as in other cases of questionable power, we inclined to the side of State sovereignty. In other words, we took the Democratic side, and our "Democratic" neighbor of the Union took the

We were not aware that there was anything novel in all this, or that we were guilty of presumption in suggesting our opinion, especially as there was high authority to sustain us. Since then, the following paragraph has caught our eye. It is from an editorial in the Cincinnati Enquirer one of the leading Democratic papers of the West, and, we need not add, as Hunkerish as the Thion itself:

"Our own opinion is, that the General Government of the United States has nothing whatever to do with enforcing that agreement, [the constitutional clause relating to fugitives from service] It is matter left entirely with the States. * * W do not think the General Government has any right to send its officers into the States to carry out what good faith requires the States alone to

the Union, in his famous speech in the Senate,

addresses itself to the Legislatures of the States themselves, or to the States themselves. It says that those persons escaping to other States shall be delivered up, and I confess I have always been of the opinion that it was an injunction upon the States themselves. When it is said that a person escaping into another State, and becoming therefore within the jurisdiction of that State, shall be delivered up, it seems to me the import of the passage is, that the State itself, in obedience to the Constitution, shall cause him to be delivered up. That is my judgment. I have always entertained it, and I entertain it now."

The claim of Vermont, then, to legislate upon this subject, is sustained by the deliberate judgment of Mr. Webster, always entertained, and now entertained. The difference between her and Mr. Webster is, that he, as a lawmaker, bows implicitly to the Supreme Court, in opposition to his own judgment, while Vermont, acting in accordance with her judgment, is willing to give the Court an opportunity to reconsider and reverse

We now commit the editor of the Union to his new teacher, Daniel Webeter. "The new era in nstitutional law" which it says is "established" by the National Era, must be credited to its new oracle, the Great Expounder.

SPEECH OF THE HON. WM. B. SHEPARD.

Delivered in the North Carolina Legislature, Nov. 27, 1850.

We have been somewhat interested in a speech delivered by Mr. Shepard in the Senate of North Carolina in support of his resolutions on the Slavery Question.

He thinks the time has arrived when every thinking man ought to examine the subject of Slavery in all its bearings; and we fully concur with him. We can conceive of no greater absurdity than the deliberate attempt of politicians to arrest the discussion of such a question. Mr. Shepard does not regard the slaves as pos-

essing any substantive existence—they are merely adjective to their masters. "The destruction of this property in our midst," he says, "will involve it one mass of ruin and insolvency both States and communities; both those who own slaves and those who own only lands; both those who live by their own labor, and those who live by the labor of others." And this he thinks too apparent to require argument. So far from this, we hold that no argument can make it even appear reasonable. If by "the destruction of this property," he meant the annihilation of the slaves, constituting the laboring population of the State, what he says is true enough. Destroy the Labor of any community, and bankruptcy follows as a cessary consequence. But, he does not mean this. By the destruction of this property, he understands the substitution of voluntary for involuntary service, of wages labor or labor by contract, for unpaid, coerced labor. This might cause temporary embarrassment in the State, and unless the Legislature should make an equitable appropriation, bankrupt those whose sole property consisted in slaves. But, no other classes would be injured. On the contrary, the owners of land would be benefited by the rise in the price of real estate; and those who live by their own labor, by the increase in the respectability and wages of labor. The abolition of slavery would not diminish

perils that beset slave-property. " One would supoose that they were the most apathetic or philosophic race on earth." The fair inference from Carolina despite Nashville Conventions and Bunombe oratory, see none of these threatening clouds in the distance which their politicians inform them will ere long burst in ruin over their

Mr. Shepard attributes their indifference to and therefore unexcitable population, and to the misrepresentations of the National Intelligencer and Washington Union, papers that are constantly crying peace! peace! when there is no peace. These journals he charges with concealing the of the South. We must vindicate our neighbors of the South. We must vindicate our neighbors against such an imputation. The National Intelligencer is quite prompt enough to notice hostile against such an imputation. The National Inteltovements against slavery, and the Union is so protected, as to deny the facilities of a mail to new overly zealous that it is continually racking the nerves of the South with the cry of Fire! Fire! if it see but the smoke of a chimney, or the blaze of a shaving. In the most trifling movement at editorials are always in an agony of apprehension or expectancy. An Abolition lecturer cannot open his mouth, but you hear the echo of his voice in the Union; and there is no rumor, however wild, of hostile designs on the part of antis'avery men, which is not invested with an air of probability in its columns. We commend the Varhington Union to the agitators of the South, s worthy of their most liberal patronage.

Mr. Shepard refreshes our memory co ertain resolutions of North Carolina, passed two even this narrow view of the establishment, we years ago, a good while before the passage of the should be led to a very different conclusion from ompromise measures of the last session of Congress. Among them was one declaring that the Post Office? To whom are mail facilities passage of any act by Congress abolishing slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia, would be an act "not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the prairies or forests of the West, as to the interests true meaning and spirit of the Constitution." Another affirmed the willingness of the People of North Corolina to support the Missouri Compromise Line. Mr. Shepard calls attention to the | ican citizen who does not find the Post Office nefact that "the late compromise" was passed in entire contempt and disregard of the resolutions" of the Legislature. Certainly it was pass- ple, perhaps, than any other. Well may the ed in disregard of the two resolutions we have noticed-but what of that? Was it not also passed in "entire contempt and disregard" of the resolves of fifteen other State Legislatures in favor

of the Wilmot Proviso? Southern politicians at times inadvertently make admissions which effectually expose the futility of their complaints against the North and Federal Government. For example, Mr. Shepard

"The Southern people now are too comfortable and prosperous to resist the action of the Federal Government with any other weapon than resolutions and mass meetings, which have ceased to attract any attention. When the action of the tract any attention. Federal Government begins to bear openly upon their prosperity, when it is visible to the dullest city, they may then rise in their might, but it will be like the rising of Samson after he had been shorn of his strength, in his hours of dal-liance; they may pull down the temple of Liberty, but they will not be able to preserve or strength-

The Southern People are comfortable and proswell, and wanted to be better, and took physic and fastening firebrands to foxes' tails.

ing inconceivable evils on the country, evils of must sustain itself! untold magnitude, which no legislation can remedy." We must make up our minds, then, to sub- form so much desired by the People would immit with a good grace, for the Missouri Compro- pose some charge on the Treasury Department. mise line is among the things that were - and This might be so for a time, but not long. And, there it will stav.

the whole Union." Wonderful to hear! More ing not more than half an ounce, and prepaid in

"I have always thought that the Constitution | than two thirds of the wealth of the Union, ac- all cases, would yield a sufficient revenue, it cotton crop of the South ?

> to protect it (slavery) from its numerous enemies. soon far exceed that passing through the English, pis, the simple essays of Woolmand the glow-What protection does the Federal Government and the consequent revenue will be greater. owe to Slavery? Do we call upon it to protect the institutions of the North-its manufacturing and mining establishments, its common schools, its banking institutions? We have been trained to believe that the institutions of a State are of State concern-dependent for existence and protection upon State power. Is Mr. Shepard anxious to take Slavery out of this category, and place it within the control of the Federal Government? He is manifestly laboring under a strange hallucination-for, in view of his allegation that the Federal Government denies all obligation to protect Slavery, and grudgingly passed a bill piece of Protestant sport, which, since the days making provision for the catching of fugitives, he exclaims, "I do not believe there is a Government on earth, no, not the Autocrat of the Russias, which would treat so large and important a portion of its subjects with such harsh and cruel injustice." All this, because it is sought to leave Slavery to the care of the States in which it exists-a policy which the South has heretofore in-

Mr. Shepard must be hard run to make out a catalogue of grievances.

Mr. Shepard assumes that it is the settled policy of the majority of Congress to permit no more slave territory to be added to the Union. We wish we could rest assured of this; but, should as safely as a Catholic one. the great Union party for the protection of Slavery succeed in obtaining the control of the Government, a very different policy would be pur-

Mr. Shepard shows how the confinement of Slavery to its present limits must work the overthrow of the system, and insists that the policy of the Federal Government should be directed to leaving open a way for its expansion. In other words, he demands legislative interposition, with a view to the extension and consequent perpetuation of Slavery! More in our next.

POSTAGE REFORM.

Mr. Venable of North Carolina, in the course of some remarks in the House on Cheap Postage, expressed many just sentiments:

Office should be a self-supporting institution. On a former occasion I said that there was equal afforded a good deal of relief to the younge reason why the army should support itself by plunder, or the navy by piracy. I repeat the remark. The gallant navy protects our merchant marine, which covers every sea with its canvass, Plot anniversary, with its processions, hideous the amount of labor in the State, but it would augment its capacity, and stimulate its producbears home to the family of the sailor and soldier Mr. Shepard is wonder-struck at the apathy of the news of his well-being. Whilst the cruises the People of North Carolina in relation to the of the one and the marches of the other are often of pleasure. For one night at least, the cramped recorded in blood, and present the annals of devastation, the messages of the other unite hearts that are distant, and cherish the holiest sensibilities of our nature. Go to the sequestered mounthis complaint is, that the good people of North | tain gorge, and enter the cabin which is seen in some solitary cave; mark the tear of joy which falls upon the letter held by a female hand, who and you will witness the outpourings of a mother's heart who learns that a long-lost son, escaped perdition-recognised in the grim face of Guy heads. We hope they will preserve their equa-from the perils of land and sea, hastens to her embrace. She will thank Heaven for the paternal at least, has, like the dew of Heaven, refreshed as young actors, and opened its close purse to furwell the humble val top. Sir, no man in this House will dare to refuse mail facilities because the expenses exceed the revenue in sparsely-settled districts. I should like to see the man so daring as to make this dis tinction between the rich and the poor. I should, however, be more astonished at his folly than true state of things at the North, and the attacks | filled with admiration at his boldness. The peothreatened from that quarter upon the institutions ple have a right to these means of communication, and Government dare not deny it to them. As

or sparsely-settled community." If the navy could be made a self-sustaining institution, it ought to be. If any other branch of the Public Service could be made to pay its own the North, it discerns a startling portent; and its | way, it should be. The Post Office Department has generally sustained itself, and therefore we expect that it shall continue to do so; but there is no reason for requiring it to sustain itself except its ability to do it.

Because it has paid its own expenses, many politicians have come to think that it is less a Governmental concern than other Departments directly dependent upon the Treasury; that it is in fact of no importance except to those who use it, especially to the trading community. Taking that entertained by them. For who does not use unimportant? They are as essential to the hap. piness of the humble homestead on the seaboard whose children are seeking bread through the of the wealthy firm that depends for its prosperity upon remittances from its distant customers There is no one worthy of the name of an Amercessary to his comfort or interest. It is a branch of the Public Service more beneficial to the Peoquestion, then, be repeated-why should it be regarded as undeserving the support of appropriations from the General Treasury? Why be required to sustain itself, unless it can be made to do so without the slightest abridgement of its benefits?

But, another all-important view of this subject seems to be entirely overlooked. How could this Union be held together, how could the States be made acquainted with each other, how could the concerns of political parties be safely managed, how could there be the necessary diffusion of political intelligence, how could we remain one people, how could the authority of the Federal Government be maintained, but for the regular, universal transmission of letters, newspapers, and public documents, throughout the States? So long as private enterprise is prohibited from the establishment of mail facilities, the Post Office Department of the Government is absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of these great ends-all of them national and vital. And yet a Department perous, and the Federal Government has not yet on which rest the existence and well-being of the begun to bear openly on their prosperity. What, Union, must be a self-sustaining concern! We then, are you driving at, Mr. Shepard? "I was must not appropriate a farthing for its support, even when necessary, while we lay out without died." Samson yet glories in his strong locks- | grudging half a million of dollars to fit out a sinthe Philistines are not yet upon him; but Mr | gle ship of the line to cruise, where no battles are Shepard is anxious to prevail on him to attempt | to be fought, no dangers encountered, no interests some deed of mischief, if it be nothing more than protected, no blessings conferred. That is a noble outlay, worthy of a Democratic Republic; but Mr. Shepard clings with fond tenacity to the to expend a few hundred thousand dollars for the Missouri Compromise line, and really seems to purpose of extending necessary communication imagine that it may yet be run to the Pacific, Cal- and intelligence among the masses of the People, ifornia to the contrary notwithstanding. "I con- at the very moment we are forbidding Private Entend," he says, "moreover, that this is the only terprise to supply our own lack of service, is an way to settle this great question, without bring- enormity not to be tolerated! The Post Office

We proceed on the assumption that the rebe it remembered, there is a surplus already to

> We'll stick a pitchfork in his back, And throw him in the fire!

cording to official statistics, is in the free States. seems to us no one, who understands the practical about these lines, such regaled the senses of The slaves of the South are worth to the State | working of low freights, low fares, and low tariffs, the Virgin Queen, a Bloody Mary," which just what they will produce, and nothing more; who knows the wants and capacities of the Amer-entirely reconciles us wair disuse at he presbut everybody knows that the free labor of the lican People, and who has observed the progress ent time. It should be afervent prayer of all North is incalculably more productive. Mr. Shep- and effects of the successive steps in Postage Re- good men, that the evil at of religious hatted ard is evidently under the impression that as form, both in Great Britain and this country, can and intolerance, which on mone hand prompted slave-labor staples contribute more than half of for a moment be in doubt. The cost of trans- the Gunpowder plot, and the on the other has all our exports abroad, therefore the South must portation is less in England, but there is a wider ever since made it the occas of reproach and be so much richer than the North-overlooking diffusion of intelligence in this country, a more persecution of an entire sed professing Chrisentirely the immense export of the North to the scattered population, and millions more of voters, tians, may be no longer perpated. In the mat-South. Does he not know that the hay crop alone interested in obtaining and circulating political ter of exclusiveness and into mee, none of the of the North is almost as valuable as the entire information—so that there are much more mate-older sects can safely reproach a the other; and it rials and demands for correspondence in the becomes all to hope and labor the coming of Mr. Shepard follows this presentation of the United States than in England. Reduce Postage that day, when the hymns of Courand the conwealth of the South with a complaint against the to the same point, and the amount of letters pass- fessions of Augustine, the huma philosophy of Federal Government, that it "denies all obligation ing annually through the American mails will Channing and the devout medits of a-Kem-

POPE NIGHT.

"Lay up the fagots neat and trim; Pile 'em up higher, Set 'em a fire! The Pope roasts us, and we'll roast him!"
[Old Song

The recent attempt of the Romish Church to reëstablish its hierarchy in Great Britain, with the new Cardinal, Dr. Wiseman, at its head, seems to have revived an old popular custom, a grim anything new concerning Palestine. He sted of Sir George Gordon and the "No Popery" mob. had very generally fallen into disuse. On the 5th of the 11th month of this present year, all a fervent piety. His style of description is England was traversed by processions, and light. and impressive, and his comments are pertin ed up with bonfires, in commemoration of the de- and instructive. The work is got up in the hig tection of the "gunpowder plot" of Guy Fawkes and the Papists, in 1605. Popes, Bishops, and Cardinals, in straw and pasteboard, were paraded through the streets, and burned amid the shouts of the populace, a great portion of whom would have doubtless been quite as ready to do the same pleasant little office for Henry of Exeter, or his Grace of Canterbury, if they could have carted about and burned in effigy a Protestant hierarchy

way, undisturbed by legal restrictions-each ecclesiastical tub balancing itself, as it best may, on about it. In the author's view, the law demands its own bottom—and where Bishops Catholic, and of the citizen far more than the Constitution itself Bishops Episcopal, and Bishops Methodist, and requires, and of the Christian, that which is ex-Bishops Mormon, jostle each other in our pressly forbidden by Divine authority; and that thoroughfares, it is not to be expected that we both are thereby absolved from the duty of its should trouble ourselves with the matter at issue | active support, and at liberty to choose its penalbetween the rival hierarchies on the other side of ties rather than incur the criminal responsibility the water. It is a very pretty quarrel, however, of its execution. and good must come out of it, as it cannot fail to attract popular attention to the shallowness of the spiritual pretensions of both parties, and lead to the conclusion that a hierarchy of any sort has very little in common with the fishermen and tent makers of the New Testament. Pope Night-the anniversary of the discovery

of the Papal incendiary, Guy Fawkes, booted and spurred, ready to touch fire to his powder train There is no reason," said he, "that the Post under the Parliament House—was celebrated by

afforded a good deal of relief to the younger images of the Pope and Guy Fawkes, its liberal potations of strong waters, and its blazing bonfires reddening the wild November hills, must and smothered fun and mischief of the younger generation were permitted to revel in the wild extravagance of a Roman Saturnalia, or the Christmas holydays of a slave-plantation. Bigotry-frowning upon the May Pole, with its flower-wreaths and sportive revellers, and counting the steps of the dancers as so many steps towards Fawkes's anniversary something of its own lineaments, smiled complacently upon the riotous water to moisten the throats of his noisy judges and executioners. Up to the time of the Revolution, the Powder

Plot was duly commemorated throughout New discountenanced, and in many places prohibited, feat. on the ground that it was insulting to our Catholic allies from France. In Coffin's History of Newbury, it is stated that, in 1774, the town authorities of Newburyport ordered, "that no effigies be carried about or exhibited only in the day time." The last public celebration in that town was in the following year. Long before the close of the last century, the exhibitions of Pope Night had entirely ceased throughout the country, with, as far as we can learn, a solitary exception. The stranger who chanced to be travelling on the road between Newburyport and Haverhill, on the night of the 5th of November, of this present year, might have fancied that an invasion was threatened from the sea, or that an insurrection was going on inland. For, from all the high hills in Salisbury and Amesbury, tall fires were blazing redly against the dull, dark autumnal sky. surrounded by groups of young men and boys, busily engaged in arging them with fresh fuel into intenser activity. To feed these bonfires, everything combustible which could be begged or stolen from the neighboring villages, farm-houses, and fences, had been put in requisition. Old tartubs, purloined from the shipbuilders of the river side, and flour and lard barrels from the village traders, had been stored away for days, and perhaps weeks, in the woods or in the rain-gullies of the earliest settlement of the two towns, the night unbroken regularity, down to the present time. The event which it once commemorated is proba- fine old ballads of the early days of English lite-The symbol lives on from generation to generation after the significance is lost; and we have by "hook or by crook," the materials for Pope great lesson of human duty which gives such in-Night bonfires. We remember, on one occasion, walking out with a gifted and learned Catholic more needed than at the present time. friend to witness the fine effect of the illumination on the hills, and his hearty appreciation of its picturesque and wild beauty—the busy groups in the strong relief of the fires, and the play and corruscation of the changeful lights on the bare, brown hills, naked trees, and autumn clouds.

In addition to the bonfires on the hills, there was formerly a procession in the streets, bearing grotesque images of the Pope, his Cardinals, and friars; and behind them Satan himself, a monster with huge ox-horns on his head, and a long tail, brandishing his pitchfork, and goading them onward. The Pope was generally furnished with a moveable head, which could be turned round, thrown back, or made to bow, like that of a Chinaware mandarin. An aged inhabitant of the neighborhood has furnished us with some fragments of the songs sung on such occasions, probably the same which our British ancestors trolled forth around their bonfires two centuries ago:

"The fifth of November, As you well remember, Was gunpowder treason and plot; And where is the reason That gunpowder treason Should ever be forgot?

"When James the First the sceptre swayed, This hellish powder plot was laid; They placed the powder down below, All for old England's overthrow; Lucky the man, and happy the day, That caught Guy Fawkes in the middle of his play!"

"Hark! our bell goes jink, jink, jink; Pray madam, pray sir, give us something to drink; Pray madam, pray sir, if you'll something give, We'll burn the dog, and not let him live. We'll harn the dog without his head, And then you'll say the dog is dead.'

There is a slight saw of a Smithfield roasting ing periods of Bossuet, shall be raded as the offspring of one spirit and one fail lights of a common altar, and precious stones he temple of the one universal church.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE PATHWAYS AND ABIDING PLACES OF OUR RD. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Taylo Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

The Rev. Dr. Wainwright, the author this very beautiful work, does not pretend to mish its consecrated places with feelings of fait and reverence, and his book is the product of a ad keenly alive to natural scenery, and imbued est style of art, and is illustrated by eightee beautiful engravings, picturing the "Pathway and Abiding Places of our Lord."

It is a rare gift book for the holydays

THE FUCITIVE SLAVE LAW; A Discourse delivered in the Congregational Church in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, by J. G. Forman, Minister of the Congregation. This is one of the ablest and boldest of the many pulpit protests against the unrighteous Slave bill. The infamous enactment is held up In this country-where every sect takes its own in the light of common humanity and Christian revelation, with the blackness of the pit clinging

> A BUNDLE OF MYRRH Is the quaint title of a Sermon preached on

Thanksgiving Day, at Newbury, Massachusetts. by Leonard Withington, D. D. The author's leading idea is, that in forming a platform or creed for a sect or party, the difficulty has been that the materials have not been harmonious and wisely selected, so as to comprehend all those eternal and needed varieties which can alone for any great length of time command the faith and inspire the conduct of mankind. To use his own words, the platform of religious and political parties should be "'A Bundle of Myrrh,' a composition where all ingredients harmonize; such as, securing the conscience, commands the assent of mankind; such as enforces the laws of man by immortal sanctions, producing no war between reason and feeling, between truth and beauty, between the citizen and the Christian, between the conscience and the heart." After giving a variety of pertinent illustrations from the history of sects, parties, and schools of philosophy, he comes down to the actual condition of things in Massachusetts; and addressing his own congregation, who are nearly all members of the Whig party he tells them that he has no doubt the result of the election has disappointed them, but that for his part he feels quite resigned. He is sorry for their disaster, and his sorrow is deep, for it goes tar harrels to roast the Pope, and strong ers that a party whose newspapers and political cise his conscience in respect to human laws, that peace is to be purchased by injustice, and trade promoted by irreligion, deserves to be defeated England. At that period, the celebration of it was and takes the very best measures to insure de-

In his comments on the Fugitive Slave bill there is a paragraph which deserves the candid consideration of the People of the South. "If," says he, "Southern gentlemen did but know it, the Fugitive bill is the worst thing for their cause which could possibly be invented. It keeps their system constantly before our minds, it keeps us in constant irritation; it presents a spectacle which is always reminding us of the deformity of our own participation in it. We are called upon to join in robbery, and not share a particle of the spoil. We are called upon to be disinterested villains. This constant spectacle will do more to alienate the two portions of our country than anything which can be imagined. We cannot alter our feelings. We cannot abolish our humanity. We cannot annihilate conscience, and

turn our hearts into iron." This is not the language of fanaticism: it is the sober and well-weighed sentiment of one who stands in the first rank of the orthodex clergy of New England, as a consistent Christian, scholar, and man of genius.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS .- The last number of Graham's Magazine contains articles from two of our most valued correspondents, whose merit deserves something more than a passing notice. We the hills, in preparation for Pope Night. From allude to the "Ballad of Jessie Carroll," by Alice Carey, and "The Child Christ," by Grace Geeenof the Powder Plot has been thus celebrated, with | wood. The former has the rich tone and coloring and heart-reaching pathos and tenderness of the bly now unknown to most of the juvenile actors. rature. The latter, suggested by a painting by C. G. Thompson, is remarkable for its simple earnestness and repressed passion-enthusiasm seen the children of our Catholic neighbors as awakened by an exquisite work of art, overawed busy as their Protestant playmates in collecting, and solemnized by the religious sentiment. The tensity to the closing lines of this poem was never

CONGRESS.

J. G. W.

Before and during the holydays, Congress makes it a point to transact no business. It has been thirty days in session, during which each member has received \$240; but it may be said to

have done nothing at all. Last Thursday it met, chiefly for the purpose of adjourning over till Monday. The only noticeable thing done in the Senate was, the adoption of the following resolution, moved by Gene-

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to com-municate to the Senate copies of any correspondence, if any has taken place, between the Department of State and the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, respecting the appointment or proceedings of the agent sent out to examine and report upon the condition and prospects of the Hungarian people during their recent struggle for independ-

In the House a bill was passed for changing the venue from the District of Columbia to Mary-

Monday, an amendment to the bounty land bill was passed, making warrants transferable. After this week, we may expect the Members to go to work.

land, in the Kosciusco case.

NOT THE RIGHT MAN.

Adam Gibson, the colored man who was arrested in this city as a fugitive slave, and sent to the State of Maryland under the decision of the United States Commissioner, Mr. Ingraham, turns out to have been the wrong man. He was taken by the officers in charge of him to Elkton, on Sunday, and Mr. William Knight, of Cecil county, his reputed owner, sent for.

on as Mr. Knight saw the prisoner, he said "That is not my slave; I know this man, Adam—he was formerly a slave in this neighborhood; how he obtained his liberty, I do not know; he is not mine." Mr. Knight offered the

Mr. Shepard, like many others of his class, deals | the credit of the Department of near a million of "Look here from Rome But there is much higher authority in favor of liberally in random assertions. "The slave prop- dollars, which would go far towards making up The Pope has come, the Vermont view of State rights under the Conerty of the South," he remarks, "is worth, upon the deficit that might follow a reduction of rates That flery serpent dire; stitution. Daniel Webster, now an oracle with Here's the Pope that we have got, a moderate estimate, one thousand millions of dol- for two or three years. The old promoter of the plot-

act as an army of observation on the banks of the

Rhine. It is an able document, and advocates perfect neutrality on the part of the French Govern-

willingness to adhere to the agreements of the

be reinstated in power and wealth.

To the Editor of the National Era:

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

of the brightest and the best. The dreadful and

dreaded cholera, which many fondly supposed

would never visit our healthful shores, has made

its appearance, and spread in some portions of our

State with a degree of malignity almost unparal-

leled. In San Francisco, where it first made its

appearance, it has not been so severe as in other

portions. The greatest number of cases yet re-

twenty-nine cases, twenty resulted in death.

Yesterday, but eighteen cases and eight deaths

among us is a large one, who are nearly homeless

and houseless, and who often lack the common

San Francisco, November 15, 1850.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G.

WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and A brief summary of the principles and measures we are

prepared at all proper times to maintain, will serve to show ne character and course of the Era. We hold-

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nat four Republican Institutions:

That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency: That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing

Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory unde the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States: That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory

low belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ

of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continen as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of priceless value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extin-

That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as to place the election of President in the hands of the Peo ple, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the election of their United States Senators, changing the term

the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the hands of the Postmaster General:

States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and our That the public lands should be held as a trust for the ben-

That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exeution for debt: That restrictions on commerce among the several States, and between all nations, ought to be removed:

urely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for state or individual enterprise.

surselves, the credit of honest motives. Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its

The Foreign Correspondence of the Era is at least

The LITERARY MISCELLANY of the Era is amply proviled for. John G. Whittier, the Poet, will continue Corresponding Editor. By an arrangement with that popular

In Sacramento city the disease has spread to District of California of the United States for the District of South general panic pervaded the whole community. Gaming houses and hotels were closed, and two weeks after the first appearance of the cholera

United States for the District of Indiana. Mr. Calhoun of Georgia has been appointed

Territorial Delegate from that country, Secretary. Mr. Calhoun, we presume, concurs with the slaveholders of Georgia generally, in believing that the Mexican laws abolishing slavery in the

SIMMONS'S OAK HALL, BOSTON,

Is favorably known throughout the country as the largest Clothing Establishment in the Union. It is the resort of "But the champions of Slavery are hard at was allowed a paltry £20 a year, while at the our State, has been prostrated for several days thousands of traders from every section, to purchase their tock of clothing.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Pub-

AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

WHIPPLE'S GRAND ORIGINAL EXHIBI-

As exhibited in the Cities of Boston, Philadelphia, and

REPRESENTATIONS of the most beautiful scenery of all parts of the world, with a great variety of ancient and modern structures, ruins, cities, castles, &c., which are produced in a truly wonderful manner. The most beautiful scenes grow into proportion and again disappear; but so sudden and mysterious is the transition, that it can only be compared to the magic of a dream seen by the eye. A Splendid Series of Views,

Among which are several representations of White Mountain Scenery, in New Hampshire; after which, THE OXYHYDROGEN MICROSCOPE Will be applied, revealing the wonders of the Animalcular World. Followed by

EUROPEAN VIEWS, ong which are—a View of Rome; the Colliseum; the tie of St. Angelo at Night, illuminated by Fireworks; Swiss Cottage—the Snow Storm; City of Constantino; the Lake of Kuliarney; City of Lisbon; City and Bay apies; Eruption of Mount Vesuvius; and many others he most sublime and beautiful scenes in Europe—the ole enlivened with music, and concluding with a brilliant play of

Tickets 25 cents; children half price. Reductions mad

These ships having been built by contract expressly for vernment service, every care has been taken in their con-action, as also in their engines, to insure strength and

qualled 1-r elegance or comfort.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, \$130. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, \$325 and \$300. From Liverpool to New York, £35. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING From New York. From Liverpool.

BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO,

The maxims of non-intervention with the affairs of foreign nations, so solemnly rehearsed by

"NEW YORK. January 24, 1848. Mr. Fillmore in his late annual message, apply

ase to board in January, 1848; I knew him in 1847 at Mrs. Dixon's house; he was boarding there; I don't remember having any conversation with Mrs. Dixon about me; I am not mistaken as | to Hayti. to the time he came to board with me; he boarded with me nearly two months."

> For the National Era. DIRGE OF THE TOILER.

BY GEORGE W. PUTNAM. Toiling on, toiling on Forever and forever; Toiling on, toiling on, Rest and comfort never Toiling in the morning light, Toiling 'neath noon's sultry heat, Toiling when the skies are bright,

Toiling on, toiling on Forever and forever; Toiling on, toiling on, Rest and comfort never: O that man's ruthless hand ne'er had Sown God's bright field with tares, And made the many reapers sad, Reaping want and carking cares

Toiling on, toiling on Forever and forever; Toiling on toiling on, Rest and comfort never: Stern Justice is hemmed in by Sin, The False o'ercomes the True, The lives of many spent to win The luxuries of the few.

Toiling on, toiling on

Forever and forever; Toiling on, toiling on, Rest and comfort never Anxious care a constant guest-Care for daily bread; Humbly waiting Pride's behest That our children may be fed. Toiling on, toiling on

Forever and forever; Toiling on, toiling on, Toiling 'neath Wrong's ghastly light, Till the mental eye is bleared, And Avarice, with its deadly blight, Both heart and soul hath seared

Toiling on, toiling on

Toiling on, toiling on,

Forever and forever;

Rest and comfort never : Yet comes at times the spirit's light, Flashing dark walls between, And showing what, amid the night, Unchained we might have be Toiling on, toiling on Forever and forever; Toiling on, toiling on,

Rest and comfort never:

Want-driven through a dark world, we, Immortal and blood-bought, Without an hour for thought! Toiling on, toiling on Forever and forever; Toiling on, toiling on, Rest and comfort never: Life, a weariness and curse,

More merciful than man. Toiling on, toiling on Forever and forever; Toiling on, toiling on, Rest and comfort never: Toiling on, a scant fed slave, Until the shroud is made, And low within the narrow grave

When past, may God be unto us

The weary head is laid.

Lynn, December 1, 1850.

HAYTI-SCHEMES IN REGARD TO IT.

discord in Hayti, and with it the weakness of her people. Secret emissaries from our own Government, (not sent by the present nor by the late The Court was of the opinion that a United ment, (not sent by the present nor by the late States Commissioner, for the duties defined by Cabinet,) have been busy in Dominica fomenting strife and defeating reconciliation with Hayti. Schemes for the conquest and subjugation of Hayti by gangs of Southwestern crusaders, eager to uprear on her soil the black banner of spolia-Haytian affairs in the late Presidential Message was (unconsciously) dictated by a spirit unfriendly to Hayti. Even when she was a Republic, and in danger of resubjugation by a European Power, no word of cheer was addressed to her by our Government. Even her independence has never been formally acknowledged by the United States, though a fact as undoubted as sunshine. All this is in direct, persistent, contumacious defiance of the vaunted first principle of our Government, right, and that we are precluded from inquiring into its legitimacy. From the date of her independence to this day, we have treated Hayti unworthily, unjustly. Why?"—New York Tri-

We are glad that the schemes of our Pro-Sla. very Spoliators in regard to Hayti begin to at-The first witness examined was John Butler, a tract some attention. It is many years since we have been endeavoring from time to time to arouse the People to their true nature and scope-Ever since the successful resistance of the Blacks to the attempt to reënslave them, their island has been an affliction to those interested in upholding Slavery. Their conduct was a dangerous precedent: their condition, as an independent nation. a bad example.

Our commerce with them was profitable, and might, by ordinary attention on the part of the Government, have been vastly augmented; but it concerned chiefly the products of free labor-provisions, breadstuffs, and manufactures-and so, it was neglected by one Administration after another, each stubbornly refusing to acknowledge their independence, or appoint ed in the flour store of Allen & Whittlesey, and any consul, to protect our interests, or entertain any intercourse with their authorities. The natural result was, discrimination against our commerce, which has gradually fallen off, while that with England and France has increased.

Not satisfied with this demonstration of unfriendly feeling towards that Republic, libellous attacks upon its character, and exaggerated ac. counts of the ruin of the island, have abounded larly New York, designed to cherish a feeling of contempt and hatred for an unfortunate people, and prepare the way for their restoration to the beatitudes of Slavery, by the intervention of His ary, of 1848; he boarded with me during that American colonization. The feuds between the Blacks, who constituted the vast majority of the population and held the greater portion of the island, and the Mulattoes of Spanish mixture, who inhabited the eastern part, were fostered by wonderful accounts were circulated of the white Republic of Dominica; of its gallant resistance sels come in. They are merchants, connected ness was confident that Henry Long was the man to the aggressions of the Blacks; of the danwith steamboats and vessels. They agreed to hire who boarded with her. My husband works ger of its being exterminated, and the whole island being reduced to savageism, unless our Government interposed-and much more of the same kind of stuff.

> Mr. Calhoun had something to do with a secret mission to Hayti, whose results have never transpired; and since then, under the late Administration, Mr. Green, son of the General Duff Green who figured in the Texan business, was sent out, ostensibly to attend to commercial matters in the island: but what his other business was, doth not yet appear. His mission, whatever it was, has received the sanction of the present Adthe part of adviser or mediator in the dissensions of that unhappy island. Very grateful must this I don't know how he has been employed since he left my house; I was never in Florida; I was proffer seem from a Government that has taken pains to manifest a uniform hostility to the people

upon whom it would obtrude its advice. The land pirates, spoliators, and propagandists, would be glad to go still further with friendly offices-colonize the eastern part of the island, and form an alliance offensive and defensive with that "White Republic," which looms so grandly

necessaries of life. These, when taken sick, have land, "which he has been wont to contrast unfa- been hurried off to a building appropriated for a vorably with America," and learn to prize its in- | cholera hospital, where they have died, generally, stitutions better than he has done before. Such without attention, or a friend to stand over their bedside, to whom they might breathe a dying reis the reception which the friends of freedom here-I might almost say friends of Republican- membrance to the loved ones far away. ism-meet with in the new world; and who can wonder if the English nation gets to dislike the an alarming extent, causing some days, in a pop-Republicanism of the United States? Mr. ulation of eight thousand, a hundred deaths. A Thompson may be an imprudent man at times, but his sincere honesty no one can doubt, and he deserves a gentlemanly reception at the hands of the American people, if for no other reason than | there, the population had diminished to about two that he has for years battled in Europe for the thousand; the remainder having scattered in all directions. Upon the Sacramento river a great cause of the people against nobles and bishops. The Government has recently pensioned, out | mortality has prevailed among the Indians, whole of the Literary Fund, a Mr. James Bailey, whom | tribes of them having been swept off. In various

the world never heard of before. The conduct portions of the mining region a few cases have of the Government in respect to the pensions, awarded from a fund created solely for the benefit of literary persons, has for years been shameful. There was a time when blind Frances fornia.

Brown, the sweet poetess among the highlands, Hon. John McDougall, Lieutenant Governor of to authorship, but was a descendant, through a fast recovering. May God in his mercy grant guilty amour, of an English noble, was receiving | that the terrible scourge may be abated ere the a pension of £1,000 a year out of this fund! It rainy season commences, for, should it continue to of the Water Cure and Phrenological Journals. was at first supposed that Philip James Bailey, spread through that time, no one can give an idea the author of "Festus," was the lucky individual of the awful ravages it will make. receiving the new pension, but it turns out to be The people of California, since the arrival of otherwise. The poet gets nothing, while one of the last steamer, have been very busily employed tion and Slavery, have been openly displayed in otherwise. The poet gets nothing, while one of the last steamer, have been very busily employed our Satanic journals. Even the notice taken of his name, who never wrote anything to make his in discussing the character and merits of the vaname familiar to the world, reaps the wages of rious bills that have been introduced into Con-

authoress of "Mary Barton." A new tale is ad- most attention amongst us. When it was first vertised by Chapman & Hale from her pen, en- understood that Benicia had been made a port of titled "The Moorland Cottage."

of them, of thrilling interest.

The American Minister spent last Sunday at

in the China seas, and bad weather during the sel whose commander had the temerity to enter it. latter part of her voyage, she arrived here on the 3d instant, making the whole voyage from New | mercial interests of the world were not to be jeop-

This is a specimen of the fruits of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and the Times is out with swarm our harbor and line our docks were all to its thunder, trying to arouse the nation to an in- be safely removed out of harm's way, and an-

member of the French Assembly, had given notice that he should interpellate the Minister of the Marine in reference to the imprisonment of colored sailors on board French ships in the some barren hills thirty-five miles above San Southern ports of the United States. On Thursday last he made his interpellations. He spoke sand others in the world; but where its commervigorously-perhaps with considerable heat-on cial facilities, so superior to those of San Franinjustice of the American Government in cisco, are, it is hard to discover. There is no back thus coolly breaking her treaties with France. It country to support it; no passing through it to go was useless for the Government of the United to the great mining region; no coming to it from States to pretend that it had no control over the matter—the Constitution of the nation did not single houses in Sacramento or San Francisco allow individual States to make laws which should | who do more business in one day than all Benicis interfere with national treaties. If the Americans does in a week. In spite of the representations persisted in imprisoning Frenchmen with a skin of Government officers, and others of a certain color, he thought it would be right to terested in the success of the scheme, I am forced retaliate, and throw into jail every American with red hair who should venture into France! to say that the "port of entry," Benicia, is a magnificent humbug. We are not seriously alarmed

Admiral Desfosses, the Minister of the Marine. admitted the truth of what M. Scoelcher had said, yet could propose nothing. On the whole, his beech was a conciliatory one towards the Ameri-

America held up in such a manner to the gaze of

his "Life of Washington" has just appeared, and labor. Let the mines of California be free he takes occasion in a new-written preface to apologize for the liberal and almost democratic | prise, and capital, will exhibit results here which sentiments uttered in the book. It was written, he says, when Louis Philippe was King of France.

The land bill of Col. Fremont meets with prethe says, when Louis Philippe was King of France, and Republicanism was as yet untried. American Republic. It is sad to see a man apologize for what he should glory in, and that which

M. de Remusat has submitted a State paper to

The amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill. returning to California the so-called "civil fund," which consisted of revenues which up to the time of the treaty were unjustly collected in our Ter-During the past week, M. Von Monteuffel on ritory, meets with general approbation. Our part of Prussia, and Prince Loraezenburg on young State, which has risen up Minerwa-like amicable adjustment of questions in dispute between the two countries, at Olmutz, and were successful in coming to an understanding with cessful in coming to an understanding with each other. The Austrian Cabinet has signified its expenses which she would have caused the Treasury at Washington, had she passed through the Territorial form. One great evil in the establishment of general

two Ministers, and news had reached here, de-claring that the Prussian Cabinet had come to the same decision, and war was thought out of the laws for our new. State needs most carefully to be guarded against; and that is, the foisting upon us question; but telegraphic despatches of later date of a band of hungry office-holders, who, like the locusts of the East, shall eat out our substance. inform us that the Prussian Cabinet has been the scene of excitement and political squabbles, and, that two or three times, M. Von Monteuffel, who The gold bill and the bill creating so unnecessa has declared for peace, has been outvoted. Baron Ladenburg, one of the Ministers who opposed rily six collection districts will do this. Already we have amongst us scores of men who are wait ing and hoping for Government pap; and the nim, has resigned, and the prospects are that M. Von Monteuffel will carry the day.

The lower House of Parliament has, however, probability is that at Washington you have hundreds, if not thousands, waiting for an opportunity to pounce down upon California. From these, "Good Lord deliver us." sumed a hostle attitude, and declared against the Olmutz arrangements, and the equipment of the army proceeds with renewed energy. Horses

The news from the gold mines is cheering. Three men, who leave in the steamer to-day for the service are bought at the highest prices, and things look more warlike. Still, for months have just returned from the Yuba river with the it has been like this—one day promising war, and the next peace. The exchange has been in a constant state of fluctuation in consequence. The Hesse Cassel question is likely to be set-tled in an unlooked-for manner. The Elector covered in various portions of the mines.

proposes to come back to his people, and make We have been having beautiful weather in some compromises with them. The Frankfort San Francisco for several weeks past, the rainy Assembly has approved of the plan. The fact is, season appearing to be delayed. We shall soon he has become tired of exile from his territories, have it upon us, however, and our city fathers impairs it and sees that to allow Prussia and Austria to are planking the streets, and making preparations stability: make a battle-field of them, would be ruin for him and his people. There is little doubt that if his minister, the hateful Hassenplug, was out of the The "squatter" to render us as comfortable as possible through

The "squatter" trials are about commencing way, he would not hesitate to make liberal concesat Benicia, a change of venue having been granted at Sacramento. Great interest is felt in the ions to the Hessians, so that he could once more result of these trials, and, as a general thing, I be-If he carries out his present intentions, and closes the dispute by a liberal policy, he will win nia are with the squatters. In the county where the for himself the hearty affection of his people and the plaudits of the civilized world. riots took place, Dr. Charles Robinson, the squatter-leader has been elected by a fair majority to the Assembly of this State. There is a deep latent feeling among the people of this State, of a manifest injustice in the claims of individuals to immense tracts of land in California, where they have come to settle. The trials will prove interesting, and, if the accused are not acquitted, I presume their punishment will be a mere nominal DEAR SIR: Since last I wrote you, the destroyone. Our State laws will probably be so altered at the ensuing session of the Legislature, as to allow the whole question of Suter's title to be ing angel has been busy in our midst and around us, and has swept from the face of the earth some

fairly tested in our highest courts. 'The Indians in some of the upper counties appear determined to wage war with vigor. The Indians are collected in large bodies and scattered in parties over the whole country between the ath Fork of the American river, and the Forks of the Macosumnes, and several severe actions have been had with them by the organized militia of El Dorado county. In one of these, Lieut. Col. McKinney was mortally wounded, and sevported here were on Sunday last, when, out of eral white men killed. The Indians, it is now positively ascertained, are headed by white men, as one of them was killed in a skirmish at Johnson's Rancho, on Bear river. What the object of Yesterday, but eighteen cases and eight son's Kanono, on Dear river.

son's Kanono, on Dear river.

these men can be, I cannot imagine, unless it be rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for robbery, as the idea of a conquest of the mining region by the Indians is too ridiculously absurd confined to the portion of the community, which to be for a moment entertained.

The steamer Tennessee leaves this afternoon, crowded with passengers.

APPOINTMENTS. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

J. M. Jones of San Jose, California, to be District Judge of the United States for the Southern J. L. Pettigru of South Carolina to be Attorney

Hugh O'Neal of Indiana to be Attorney of the

Governor of New Mexico, and Mr. Smith, late Territory have been abrogated.

PYRAMIC FIRES! ersed with a variety of beautiful scenes, among

CF Open every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday fternoon, commencing at half past 3 o'clock. Doors open at half past six; exhibition commences at half

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EDWARD K. COLLINS,
No. 56 Wall street, New York, 6 as the air we breathe, and the expenditure, enter

York.
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Jan. 2. WALTER HOWE. FANCY SILK GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c

NO. 209.

ficers every opportunity to restore the colored an to his family and friends.

Gibson returned to Philadelphia yesterday vening. Warrants have already been loss agged the arrest of Alberti and the other men engaged to his capture. Warrants have already been issued for It appears that, at the time Adam Gibson was rested, Emery Rice, the alleged fugitive slave, the

roperty of Mr. Knight, was in conversation with libson, his friend, and was standing within a few

eet of him. Alberti and his party mistook the

ne for the other, and hence the unfortunate

Mistook! We hope the officers of justice may

hase which the case presents - North American.

SLAVE CASES.

There is no lack of disposition among slave-

holders to try the efficiency of the Fugitive act.

We commend to the attention of the reader the

account on our fourth page of the case of Adam

States in the policy and propriety of the bill."

committed in the man's arrest, and an unjust im-

1846, and saw Henry there, and received

by which Mr. Smith held this man as a slave?

A. Certainly. I have heard Mr. Smith speak

th are engaged in the same kind of work, in

Virginia, and black free persons, as well as slaves, are sometimes called servants. Beyond what I

have seen, and what I have heard from Dr. Smith

and my sister, I have no knowledge of his being

dred and fifty miles to me, for the purpose of

a similar mission before: nor would I do so for

ces, but from the fact of his having escaped when in my charge. I have no desire for it. I came to the North on this business, and I expect that my

A postponement was requested by Long's coun-

sel, for the purpose of procuring witnesses, and

resisted by Parker. The Commissioner, having

received Mr. Whitehead's affidavit of the neces-

sity of postponement, granted an adjournment

Tuesday the examination of witnesses was re-

The Commissioner decided that, by the law of

"I received his pay myself, and forwarded it to

Mr. Smith; my authority to do so was both ver

bal and by letter; Henry knew that I received it. He continued at the hotel one year, and, I be-

was the agent of Mr. Smith, and looked upon

me, in Richmond, as his master. He knew that I

orders, and wrote to his master about it.

ent of Haskins & Libby, wanting a man,

him; he had hired himself about in the mean

time, and never made any return to me, although

I told him to do so. He hired himself out, dur-

ing the time, for nine days, at my request, to wait

upon a sick man, and I received the pay, which

himself to the Madison House, and also to an-

but could not. I was not specially authorized to

o'clock this morning, was handed to the Commis-

Mr. Western took objections to this proceed-

ing, on the ground that the act makes it impera-

writ of habeas corpus, granted in general term

of the State Supreme Court, returnable at ten | Stansbury's, who lived in Mulberry street; I saw

was nine dollars, being a dollar a day.

agent in regard to him.

Dr. Smith has sent Henry three hun

being a very good servant.

Smith, and your hiring him out

expenses will be paid.

till ten o'clock on Tuesday.

Parker, who testified as follows:

The New York Evening Post adds-

owner.

is married.

not mistake somebody else for them.

scientious as Mr. Knight.

Mr. Jay asked for an adjournment of the case, as he objected to further proceedings, on the ground that, as a writ of habeas corpus had been recognised by the Commissioner, the matter prob ably would come before the Supreme Court for

Mr. Western said that he had been at the Supreme Court, for the purpose of protesting against its action in this matter, and that he there found that they did not issue a writ of habeas corpus, to take the case out of the hands of the Commissioner, but that the writ was issued without a due knowledge of the matter.

Mr. Western contended that it was the duty

of the Commissioner to proceed in this case without delay under the law. He had, he said, no power over the person of the man, which allowed him to obey a writ of habeas corpus. He demanded the possession of Henry under due pro-cess of the act. The matter could now be conclusively settled, as he had witnesses in court who knew the man from his youth to the present time. Mr. Jay replied. He said that the case was delayed for the purpose of testing the law. He alluded to the adjournment of a similar case in Gibson, claimed as a slave in Philadelphia, sworn Philadelphia by Judge Grier of the Supreme

to be such by witnesses one of whom had been formerly arrested on the charge of kidnapping, re-Mr. Jay contended that this law should be adjudicated upon by the Supreme Court, and it was for this purpose that he had obtained a writ of fused necessary delay for the purpose of procuring evidence by Edward D. Ingraham, United habeas corpus from that court, in full bench. He States Commissioner, in the most summary manreferred to cases of but late occurrence, in which free colored persons were reduced to slavery, and ner consigned to slavery by the same Commissioner, from which he was saved only by the honparticularly instanced that of the slave who was taken from Philadelphia but a few days ago. esty of Mr. Knight, in whose name he had been

The Commissioner decided that he would obey arrested, who, seeing him in Elkton, Maryland, the writ of habeas corpus, but that this did not stay the proceedings in the case, which should be whither he had been taken, declared that he was not his slave. Gibson was of course returned to He would therefore, he said, hear Philadelphia, where before the honest tribunal of further evidence that might be produced on either Commissioner Ingraham he may again be sworn Mr. Jay said that Mr. White, his associate, had

to be the property of somebody, not quite so conleft the court, under the impression that the case would be adjourned. He said also, as the Commissioner refused to grant an adjournment, that The Servile Press is impudent enough to quote he was compelled to state, in open court, that he this case as a favorable illustration of the workhad received a promise from him, in private, that he would adjourn the matter till to-morrow. ing of the law, pointing triumphantly to the conduct of Knight in returning the alleged fugitive;

The Commissioner said he had been misunderas if the Personal Freedom of a man should be stood by the counsel. Mr. Jay expressed his willingness to make an left to the fluctuating honesty of his neighbors. affidavit of the correctness of his statements.

instead of being protected by law. The conduct of Ingraham was shameful, disgraceful even to an THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—Friday the 27th. office whose chief function is that of slave-catching. The Commissioner returned a reply in answer to the writ of habeas corpus issued for the body of Henry Long, that he had not possession of the The Philadelphia Sun, a Compromise paper The writ was served on the United States "It will tend more to strengthen fanaticism Marshal, in whose custody Long is at present, and who, in obedience with its commands, conveyand to exasperate the conscientious Abolitionists, than any means that could have possibly been deed the alleged fugitive to the Superior Court, be-

vised. If we are to have such decisions under the Fugitive Slave law, and its repeal is to be the signal of the dissolution of the Union, we may fore a full hench. Pending the execution of the writ, Mr. White rose to say, that as the case had been previously closed for the claimant, the counsel had no right

as well make up our minds to the terrible alterna tive. If the provisions of the law authorize the to present further testimony.

The Commissioner said that the counsel for surrender of the supposed fugitive slave, upon such meager and conflicting evidence, when the claimant had no right to produce further testimony, and that he should now hear the evidence on proof of his freedom was stronger than of his being a slave, when the claim to the fugitive is at the part of the fugitive. Mr. Jay here read an affidavit from Long, in

every point doubtful, such a summary decision as given by Commissioner Ingraham must tend to weaken the confidence of the people of the free which he swore that he was a free man, and offer ed to produce testimony in proof. Mr. Western objected to the reading of the affidavit, as opposed to the provisions of the act. To this Mr. Jay replied, that he desired to base a motion on this affidavit, asking the Commis-"The mischief done by Ingraham's decision has happily gone no further than the unjust violence sioner to issue subpœnas for the several witnesses

mentioned in it.

prisonment for a few days. The supposed owner, being a little particular about the identity of his negro, declined taking a substitute. The case in this State is that Long is a freeman till he is proved a slave, his affidavit must be received, and shows, however, what we are to expect from those gentry, who, in the capacity of Commissioners, are clothed with authority to decide on our liberne witnesses subprenaed. The Commissioner here made a brief review of the whole proceedings in the case, and summed up by saying, that as the counsel for claimant had refused, after the examination of Dr. Parker, to Another Fugitive case is exciting a good deal

Mr. White contended, that as the presumption

of interest in New York city. A colored man produce further testimony, he was now compelled to issue subponas for the fugitive. named Henry Long was arrested on the 23d, The Commissioner then proceeded to make out the subpoenas, after which he adjourned the case charged with having escaped from slavery in 1847, from his master, John J. Smith of Russell till half past 2 o'clock. Up to the hour of 1 o'clock, at which time our reporter left the court, no action had been taken on the writ of habeas corpus, though the Marshal, Mr. Tallmadge, had decided on encounty, Va. He was taken before the Commissioner, Messrs. Jay, Field, and White, appearing for Long, and W. W. Parker for the alleged

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE .- Friday the 27th. Parker testified that he lived in Richmond, Virginia, where he practiced medicine; that Long, the fugitive, was the property of Mr. Smith, of Russell county, to whose brother witness's sister Shortly after one o'clock, yesterday, the Marshal, accompanied by Long and several of the police, appeared in the Superior Court before Judge Campbell, in accordance with the writ of habeas

I have known Henry, continued the witness, for the last five years. Mr. Smith sent him to Richmond to me to hire him out, and I did so. Against this proceeding Mr. Western entered his protest, arguing that the Superior Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that it properly Let him out for a year to work in a store; he escame under the action of the Commission caped. Mr. Lebby of Richmond afterwards met him in New York I was in Russell county in Mr. White contended that the return did not show Mr. Hall to be a United States Com sioner, nor is a Commissioner a Court or Judge afterwards at Richmond, as I told Mr. S. I would, to hire him out. He was spoken of as

On the cross-examination by Mr. Whitehead. the law, has due cognizance of the case. Mr. White replied that Mr. Hall was not a Jnited States Commissioner, under the law of Q. How do you know Henry was a slave?
A. I have seen him at Mr. Smith's house, and 850, he being Deputy Clerk of the Circuit I agreed to hire him out.
Q. Did you ever see the title deed or authority Court, and by an old rule of the Court, the assistant, appointed by the clerk also, is to act as Commissioner, but the law requires that the

A. No, sir, I have not.
Q. Have you any other means of knowing that ommissioners shall be appointed by the Court. A motion was then made by Mr. White, for this man is a slave, than seeing him with Mr he discharge of Long, or that he be placed under A. I have not, except that I have heard my sister speak of him as being a very useful servant, and the property of Dr. Smith.

Q. Are not some of the black servants in Virthe immediate custody of the Superior Court. A certificate from Mr. Gardner was here handed

into the Court, to the effect that Mr. Hall is a United States Commissioner.

Mr. White objected to this certificate, and said that it only showed that Mr. Hall had been appointed by the clerk of the United States District of him as his servant; the servants and slaves ourt, which he contended was not a regular le-

gal appointment.

The Court finally decided to leave the man in the possession of the United States Marshal, and adjourned to one o'clock to-day. The several parties returned after the adjournment to the office of the Commissioner, where

colored man, who testified as follows:

Reside at No. 17 Centre street; born in this city, at No. 225 Forsyth street; knows Henry Long, who is present; I first saw him on the day I was engaged as coachman to Mr. Nicholas Stuyvesant; I met him driving a carriage in Broadway; met him every fine day when I drove out; went to Mr. Stuyvesant in June; saw Henry at a ball at Manger, near Grand street, in February; he was then introduced to me as Mr. Long; I had always bowed to him as I met him; I remain ed with Mr. Stuyvesant till the February succeeding that, and next February will be two years since I left Mr. Stuyvesant: fit was stated. on behalf of claimant, that Long left Richmond o years ago. He drove carriage from a stablein Mercer street, between Bleecker and Houston; evidence, the conversation of the fugitive could he afterwards went to waiting; previous to going to Mr. Stuvvesant, I drove carriage for Dr. Ky relied upon by the counsel for the claimant, Dr.

> sometimes drove the cart; saw Henry last Sat-Here the examination was closed for the day,

and the Court adjourned till ten o'clock this Elizabeth Dixon, a colored woman, was sworn. She testified as follows: I live 129 Elizabeth street; I was born in New York; I am twentyhad authority to dispose of him. I attended him when sick, and sat up with him one night. About Christmas, 1847, I left the city for a while previous, having made an engagement for him as left my house, in 1848; I did not see him oftener waiter at the City Hotel; but on coming back, I than three times since then. It was in the winter found that he had gone to the hotel, but left, after of 1848 that he left; In February, I think it was; I being there a day or two, and was walking about, was in the habit of seeing him daily, while he was doing nothing. I censured him for disobeying my at my house, from November, of 1847, to Februmaster replied-[objected to.] I found great diffi- time; I am positive that I knew him in Novemculty in getting him a situation. Henry was hard to please, and was anxious to hire himself, as his master had formerly permitted him to do. I

expostulated with him, and received a letter—
[objected to] After some time, I saw an advera shoe store. While Henry Long was with me, he worked down town part of the time, and part and rode down to their store at what is called Rockets, a little below Richmond, where the vesalong shore.

Cross-examined.—I can write; I have no memorandum in writing from Long; I have house-rent

receipts for the year during which he boarded with me. Mrs. Stansbury knows that he boarded He hired | with me; she lives at 70 Spring street; I never saw Long before he came to my house first; I went to Haskins & Libby's about February, 1848, whether he is a Southern man or not. [A quesand remained there till about Christmas, when he tion as to whether Long spoke of the South while left. I advertised and made effort to find him, with witness, was ruled out by the Commissioner.] I never knew him to drive a carriage; he was a nonths: the rest of the time he was working

him three times after he left me-once in my

use, once in the church, and once in the street

tive upon the Commissioner, on the proof being married in 1846, on the 27th of April. Mr. Stansbury was next sworn. I live at No. satisfactory, to issue the certificate to the owner 70 Spring street; in January, 1848, I lived at 240 Mulberry street; I know Elizabeth Dixon; Reference was here made by Mr. Jay to the opinion of Mr. Crittenden, that the law does not do away with the writ of habeas corpus.

The Commissioner determined on obeying the knew her when she lived in Spring street; I live in the same room now that she moved out of; I knew Long; I first saw him in Mrs. Dixon's house writ, and adjourned the case till 12 o'clock toin Elizabeth street; he boarded with me; I can day. Thursday.—The case was resumed at twelve o'clook, morning, pursuant to adjournment, to witness by Mr. White.]

The paper was a memorandum of the time at which Long came to the house of witness. The ties. following in a copy

"Henry Long contracted to pay Mrs. Stanley

one dollar and a quarter a week for board." Mr. Western objected to the paper, as it was a merely collateral paper, and was not valid; it was simply a memorandum made by witness.

Witness in answer.—"I gave the paper to Henry after 1 wrote it, immediately; he came to my policy may not subserve the schemes of wholesale

Plunderers and Propagandists, but it will save our reputation, promote our interests, and do good LETTER FROM LONDON.

LONDON, December 6, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era: The great Popish agitation, if it has accom

with force to our intercourse with Hayti. Let us

plished no other good, has at least given employment to the caricaturists. For weeks the windows of the book and print shops have been full of caricatures of Cardinal Wiseman, the Pope, the English Bishops and clergy. London is by no means Paris in this respect, but some of the pictures in the shops are worthy of Cruikshank's genius. Some represent the Pope's bull by a real bull, with fierce eyes and long horns and a forked tail, just arrived from the channel, (which he has leaped,) and (in the print) he has met Old John with a parcel of dogs ready to do him battle when his courage fails him, and he is about to leap back across the channel again. Others represent "James of London," and "Henry of Exeter," and the rest of the State-Church bishops, down upon their knees fighting with Wiseman and the Catholic priests for Church property, which lies upon the ground between them. In a majority of them,

other! Cardinal Wiseman has appointed a Grand Jubilee, to last a fortnight, for the Catholics, as a time of rejoicing over the establishment of a hierarchy in England; and the only perceptible effect of the agitation is that the Catholics are milder in their letters and address, and more loyal to the Queen. There is certainly a slight lull in the agitation itself; it had reached its height a fortnight ago, and it must gradually go down. I doubt if State-Churchism has gained anything by it, for the people have been, while denouncing the Papists, fully alive to the fact that many of the clerical agitators have been thinking of their

the Catholics and State-Church men are on a par

with each other, while John Bull, looking on.

only seems desirous that they shall devour each

pockets instead of "the insult to the Queen." The reception of George Thompson, M. P., in America has excited a good deal of surprise in England, as well as pain. His position here, as a man of great abilities, and as a true friend of freedom, is high, and the attempts which have been made by some American journals to blacken his gradually disappearing. As yet, it is principally character and belittle his standing in society have excited considerable feeling and disgust. The London journals which have always opposed reform advise him to return to the more civilized

Hungarian war, by Baroness Von Beck, has re- ral. But the next news, which did justice to the cently been issued by Bently, and has excited two last-named ports, subdued the tone, and we great attention. It is one of the most fascinating now regard the erection of Benicia to such an books that has been published here for a long honor as a very good joke. It is amusing to read time. The Baroness acted as a messenger and in the home papers the funny articles and amusspy for Kossuth, and her adventures were, many | ing reports in relation to a little place that we

the seat of Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond at great cities of San Francisco and Sacramento, Cudland, in Hampshire. He was accompanied stop to take in or discharge some straggling pasby his wife and son. in a state of surprise at the accomplishment of a the Pacific had been located in the wrong place. great feat by an American ship. The "Oriental," that its entrance and its magnificent harbor, foran American vessel, left New York on the 15th | merly considered the finest in the world, is filled of May last for China. She remained there 21 | with "sunken rocks and dangerous shoals," which days, and, though encountering monsoon winds | render almost certain the destruction of any ves-

York, via China, to London, in a few days more arded. Ships were not to be wrecked on "sunken than six months.

stant competition with "its gigantic and un-shackled neighbor across the ocean."

I mentioned in my last letter that M. Scoelcher,

General Lahitte, the Minister for Foreign Af-

in the columns of Bennett's Herald. They would the Assembly, on the question of granting credit principal recipients of the benefits of this bill, mediate, too, (like the wolf between the dog for the formation of an army of 40,000 men, to should it pass, which I hope it may do.

occurred, but not in sufficient number to create any manifest alarm, and the mines are now considered as the safest and healthiest part of Cali-

gress for our benefit. And, first and foremost. I spoke in my last letter of Mrs. Gaskell, the the bill creating ports of entry has received the entry, and Sacramento and Stockton only ports A book of personal adventures during the of delivery, the indignation was great and genewhere the steamboats, in their course between the senger. It would seem that it has lately been The commercial world has for a few days been discovered that the great commercial emporium of Something, it seems, was to be done. The comrocks," or run on "dangerous shoals," any longer A remedy was finally discovered: San Francisco chored snugly in the Straits of Karguinez. Now the fact of the matter is simply this: Benicia with its "magnificent location," its "safe and splendid harbor," its "great commercial facilities," few hundred inhabitants, very prettily located on

here, however, and do not think that we shall all remove up to the "port" till the rainy season is over. The bill of next importance is the "gold bill" of Senator Fremont. I am sorry that Mr. Fremont, whose first movements in Congress promfairs, made an able speech, in which he gave in his adhesion to all that M. Scoelcher had remarked ty in California, should have concected a bill so on the subject. He closed by expressing his disgust of "such barbarous and savage legislation," this bill. The gold mines of California must be and the order of the day was called for and taken | handled with great delicacy. In the three years which they have been wrought, they have come to This is probably the end of the matter. Noth- be regarded as the common property of those who ing will be done. Still, it is not a little galling to Americans in Europe to have the Government of sire to be untaxed. There is one provision of the sire to be untaxed. There is one provision of the bill that renders it entirely impracticable; and that is, the space allotted to each claimant. Men M. Guizot has recently had an interview with will never invest large amounts of capital in work-Louis Napoleon at Elysée Bourbon, and the poli- ing the placers of California, unless they can have cicians are speculating upon it. A new edition of ample room upon which to expend their capital

The real ty general approbation, although there are found interpretation of his preface is, that he does not amongst us croakers who are opposed to the dona-want a French Republic, and will not have one if tion of land to the early settlers of California. he can help it, and that he is very sorry, now that he has become a bigoted Monarchist, that he ollected that at the time of the treaty of peace a ever was so foolish as to utter the sentiments which large portion of the inhabitants of California were are written in his life of the founder of the great | the regiment of volunteers who came from New duced to come to California by promises, consider will, years hence, rescue his name from odium, if ed to have been authorized, made to them of grants of land. Many of those men are here now They deserve a donation of land, and will be the

guish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies, mpairs its energies, alloys its benefits, and threatens it

of office from six to four years: That the Post Office Department ought to be separated rom the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all istances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an unce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted or the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United

efit of the People of the United States, to be granted in limited quantities to actual settlers who are landless:

That Congress ought to make due appropriations for im rovements demanded by the interests of commerce with oreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not

riter, GRACE GREENWOOD, her services have been secured for the Era exclusively, beginning on the first of January next. Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, the American Novelist, who first became known to the public through the solumns of our paper, has engaged to furnish a story for one Among other contributors we may name Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, the Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, MARTHA RUSSELL,

MARY IRVING, ALICE and PHEER CARRY, and Mrs. H. B.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

THE BLACK LAW ILLUSTRATED

WASHINGTON, December 25, 1850. In the midst of the rejoicings of this day, which

commemorates the advent of him who was sent to " bind up the broken-hearted; to proclaim liberty to the captives; and the opening of the prison to hem that are bound;" and while the ministers of religion are preaching from the text, " This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears," the United States mail brings the following account of the seizing, fettering, and consigning to bondage, of a free citizen of the country, a husband and a

All the forms of an atrocious "law" were observed; the prisoner had his "summary" trial; and, to add to the "deep damnation of his taking off," that trial took place in Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, on the very spot where the immortal words, fresh from the pen of Jefferson, that "all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" were proclaimed to the world as the platform of universal man, and the basis of his eternal right to resist

Were we to address you under other circumstrnces, upon the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, we should venture to press upon your attention argument, expostulation, entreaty, in every form of words fitted to arouse freemen to a lively sense of duty, and to its prompt, unceasing, self-sacrificing performance. We should make no apology for warning you against influences, everywhere diffused, like pestilential air-from the pulpit-poisoning the life of liberty, and infusing into the religion of the country the spirit of infidelity to all law, except the law of avarice, lust, cruelty, and oppression. But we forbear, at this time, all appeals to your understanding or to your hearts. The sum of all argument, all expostulawe lay before you. If you have become familiar to him. with them already, through other sources of information, we ask you to examine them once more, to ponder upon them, and then to determine what action duty to country, to humanity, and to God, demands of you and of us.

Need we add, that this brief address proceeds from a few Free Soil Representatives in Congress? We transmit to you from the Capitol no false alarms for the safety of the Union; we warn you that the liberties of the People are in peril. We exhibit to you the machinery of despotism in the performance of its appointed work. It is for the People to determine how long this accursed engine shall crush the heart of down-trodden humanity, before itself shall be broken in pieces by the resistless might of freemen.

> From the New York Tribune. KIDNAPPING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Human Liberty under the Fugitive Slave Law. CASE OF GIBSON.

A friend in Philadelphia has procured for us the following authentic account (mainly as reported for the Ledger) of the recent case of atrocious Kidnapping under the shelter of the Fugitive Slave Law. Adam Gibson, the alleged (and false ly proved) Fugitive Slave, was seized last Satur day, taken before Edward J. Ingraham, United States Commissioner, and forthwith adjudged a slave and hurried off into slavery. But he happened to fall into the hands of an honest and conentious man, who knew at a glance that he was not the person he was sworn to be, and refused to receive him as such. That might happen in another case, and then it might not. Just consider

The prisoner was arrested while standing at the corner of Second and Lombard streets, by three men-George H. Alberti, William McKinlev. and Robert Smith - who thrust him into a carriage, telling him that he was charged with stealing. The carriage was driven toward the State House, and when it arrived there the prisoner was carried up stairs. Soon after, counsel for the prisoner, who had been sent for, arrived. and demanded of Mr. Alberti his warrant. Mr Alberti had none, and the prisoner's counsel advised him that he was at liberty to go; but he, not seeming to understand the plot of which he was the victim, declared that he was charged with stealing—that he was an innocent man, and had a right to be regularly cleared. Mr. Alberti then seized and handcuffed him, and he was taken into the jury room, where he was detained in custody until Mr. Ingraham arrived.

A young man, about twenty years of age, was brought before the U.S. Commissioner, by George F. Alberti, who claimed him, by virtue of a power of attorney, as a fugitive from labor, the property of William S. Knight, of Cecil county, Mary-

W. E. Lehman, Esq., appeared for the claimant; W. S. Pierce and T. B. Hanbest, Esqs., appeared

Mr. Pierce said that the respondent had been only arrested an hour and a half before, and that until then he had been confined in a room by himself, and had not heard the charge against him. That consequently his counsel had neither time to make themselves acquain'ed with the claimant's case, nor to prepare the defence. That there were persons residing at a distance, some in New Jersey, and some in Wilmington, Dela-ware, who would be important witnesses in his behalf. He therefore hoped that the Commissioner would grant a continuance, as Judge Grier

Mr. Lehman seid-He hoped there would be no continuance. The law had contemplated a summary hearing. He asked the Commissioner to deliver this property to its owner, to execute the law, and to save the Union.

had done in the case of Garner.

Commissioner Ingraham said-The hearing is to be a summary one; let it proceed.

George T. Price, sworn.—I have seen that power of attorney before, and that is my signature George W. Spence was present when I signed it he resides in Maryland; George F. Alberti wa likewise present; I knew William S. Knight in Cecil county, Maryland; my store and place of business is No. 42 Bank street; W. S. gave hi

power of attorney to Alberti. (Mr. Lehman read the power of attorney.) James S. Price, sworn .- I know W. S. Knight he lives in Cecil county, Maryland: I knew his property in negroes; I knew Emery Rice; the way I knew him, I kept a little store on the main road in Cecil county; he passed my store with Mr. Knight's spring horse; I resided at Chester Creek; I traded there with a horse and wagon; ; I suppose he is thirty odd years old; he live

I traded in market some seven miles from old Chester; my children worked in a factory; I have followed selling oysters latterly; I live now at No. 15 Vernon street; I have lived there three years; Mr. Knight is a tall man, he is taller than in Cecil county, three or four miles below Fredericktown; I was born there; I have known Mr. Knight fifteen or twenty years; I expect Knight was born there; I have known this Emery Rice some four years; I did not know him until I moved back to Cecil county, and all the know-ledge I have of his being a slave was seeing him pass my house with Mr. Knight's spring horse t might have been two months since I conversed with Mr. Knight; I can't recollect the time that he ran away; I think he ran away about 1840— I moved in 1845; I can't say how many slaves Mr. Knight had; I never worked with this Emery Rice; he was not there at the time I worked there; I worked with Mr. Knight in 1833; he had but one man and some children; he had ran away before 1833: I can't say how old Emery Rice was when he run away: he was a mar grown, and looked to be 21 or 22 years old; I can't say how long I knew him; I knew him in 1828 or 1838; I worked for Knight again in 1833; he was a man grown then; I knew Rice in 1838; I meant to say in 1843; I meant to say he had run away in 1843; Knight had other slaves in his employ ment in 1838

Question .- By Mr. Pierce .- Do you know that Answer .- I know that he worked for Mr. Knight

and I heard it said that he was a slave. Q.—The Commissioner.—When a colored man

is engaged at work for a slaveholder in Maryland, the presumption is that he is a slave.

Q—By Mr. Hanbest.—Are not many free col-

Q .- At no other times?

A .- Sometimes in cutting wood.

Q-In no other way?

A .- I can't say that there are not colored persons employed who are not slaves. Mr. Hanbest here asked whether this question was to be decided by the laws of Maryland or

trade to Wilmington, Delaware, with peaches; I fix 1838 as the time: I would not stop a slave either running or walking away from his master; I continued to know Rice from 1838 to 1841; I built the house in which my store was kept in 1840;

A.-I decline answering that question.

a married man, but was married before I came

Q.—(Repeated.)
A.—That has not been proved; but I have been bound over. I have seen the boy (Rice) since that this is the ostensible business of the men moved by the plough and the hoe of the fi 1841 in the Second-street Market; I knew nothing who carry in their dearborn wagon, chained and of the dirt carted for filling our docks. power of attorney to Alberti; I told Alberti that I knew the boy Rice; I have no interest in this case; Alberti came after me; I did not tell Alberti where I was to be found; I told Alberti that the most abundant of the most abundant of the most abundant of feldspar, is the most abundant of the most abundant of feldspar, is the most abundant of the most abundant of feldspar, is the most abundant of feldspar, is the most abundant of the most abundant of feldspar, is the oxyde of 170n. The

I was bound over for kidnapping. Q—How do you know prisoner to be Rice? A.-Why, I know him.

A.—How do I know you, Mr. Brown? Q.—(Repeated.)

A.—By his familiar looks. Q.—Is there no mark on him, or have you conversed with and heard his voice, to enable you to say that he is Rice?

A-There is no mark, nor have I spoken to him since he was arrested, and there is nothing in press, the lecture-room, and, alas! even from the mulnit—poisoning the life of liberty, and infusing George T. Price, recalled.—I know Mr. Knight I lived near Mr. Knight; I knew he had a slave bringing their testimony before the Commissioner, and thus giving the respondent advantages which know that this is the boy; I live No. 56 % Gas- he would not have had, had the affidavits of witcommonly receives. know that this is the boy; I live No. 561 Gashe would not have had, he kill street; I am a relation of the previous with nesses been used instead. ness; I am his bail in the case where he is bound over for kidnapping negroes. I have written to Knight about his slaves; I have never written to tion, all entreaty, is briefly presented in the facts him about this boy particularly; I have written

Q-Had you any interview with Mr. Alberti previously to this arrest? A.-I had several interviews with Mr. Alberti he was pointed out to me three years ago; I have lived here since 1838; my business brought Al-

berti and me together.

Q.—What was that business? A.—That is my business.

Q-(Repeated)
The Commissioner.—You need not answer that question unless it has some connection with

Mr. Brown.-It is the Commissioner's duty to decide whether it has any connection with this Mr. Commissioner Ingraham.—The witness is to

decide whether it has any connection with this The witness declined answering the question. Q.—Is any of the correspondence between your self and Mr. Knight in your possession?

A.—No, sir. Mr. Knight asked me to witness this power of attorney; it was at Congress Hall. Q.—How many other persons were present?

A.—About half a dozen. Q-Who were they?

A.-Mr. Spencer, a man named Davis, and Owen Pennington.

Q-Nobody else?
A.-No, sir.

Q. -Was not Alberti there?

A—Yes. Mr. Knight sent for me. I can't say who same for me. I don't know this boy.

Mr. Hanbest renewed the application for a postponement. On Mr. Brown's suggestion, the colored boy was sworn. He was asked if he knew the nature of an oath by Mr. Lehman. He an-

Yes, and that it was to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth. He said that if he had time he could produce several witnesses, whose names were Henry Gibson, Julia Simmons, Rebecca Simmons, Samuel Anderson, Mr. Mason, some seven miles in New Jersey, Mr. Burroughs in New Jersey, and several others, whom he named, some f whom were in Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. Hanbest said—The decision of this ques-

tion is vitally important to the public as well as to the boy. This is the first case under the law before a Commissioner, and the public should know whether this law clothes the Commissioner with power to deliver to a claimant a party who has been arrested on a false pretence, without granting him reasonable time to consult his counsel, to collect his witnesses, and to prepare his defence. Whether a free colored man, who has come from the State of New Jersey on an errand charge of stealing chickens, and dragged before a Commissioner, can under its provisions be sent on his way to a slave State, and thus be thrown into a prison, out of which no writ of habeas corpus, no judicial act whatever, can take him. If such be the construction of the word summary, no free colored man in Pennsylvania is safe. No no free colored man in Pennsylvania is safe. free colored man is out of the power of G. F. Alberti and his accomplice Price.

Mr. Commissioner asked how long a continu ance was wanted?

Mr. Brown said only an hour. The Commissioner then said that he had already been there three hours; and that, before he came, the man had been kept in the adjoining

room for more than an hour. Mr. Pierce stated that the boy had been told that he had been arrested for chicken stealing. and that he had not known, until he had been brought before the Commissioner, that he had been arrested as a fugitive; and then the first opportunity was permitted him for consulting with his counsel. That the Commissioner has refused to grant him a continuance for a short time for that purpose, but had directed the examination to proceed instantly, and that the colored man had been surrounded by strangers, and could not send for his friends.

The prisoner here said that he had sent. The Commissioner at this point directed a mes-senger to bring him a certificate. This occasioned

some delay.
Samuel Anderson, one of the witnesses, residing in Philadelphia, who had been named by the

boy, was now brought into Court and sworn: I know this boy; his name is Adam Gibson; I have known him all my life-time; he lived in Cecil county, Maryland; when I first knew him, he lived with Robert Robinson; he after that lived with Parson Davis; we lived six miles apart; the water divided us; I never heard Parson Davis say that he was his property; I heard his mother say he belonged to Parson Davis; I never knew him to live with Mr. Knight; in 1843 he lived in Kent county, Maryland, and lived with Parson Composed of oxygen and hydrogen, and common composed of oxygen and hydrogen. Davis; I know of no relationship between Knight and Davis; I understood that he was set free by his master, at his death; I know of one boy Kuight had, called Emery, that carried a spring horse about; I am certain that this is not Emery horse about; I am certain that this is not Edit.

that lived with Mr. Knight; Emery was rather taller, not quite so stout built, and was much older ist, to be metals very peculiar in character.

It hence appears that oxygen is an element in lithence ap Knight's boy Emery some thirteen years ago; I know they called him Emery Rice; he is now about 23 years of age.

Cross-Examined.—He first lived with Robert Robinson; he then lived after that with Parson It is also the most important agent in producing was Adam Gibson; in Cecil county, Maryland, I lived with John B. Schell; I knew Emery going about with Mr. Knight's spring horse; this boy never went about with a spring horse; I came to also acts with great energy upon metals and other Philadelphia in a steamboat.

Q—Were you a slave, and who was your masvery large and very important classes of bodies—

A-I never had a master.

house; the water divided us; I believe he continued to live with Dr. Davis; his name was silex, or flint, the oxyde of silicium. The com-Adam; he lived in Kent county, Md.; I never | bination of one part oxygen and four of nitrogen

was certified by the Register of that county.]

New Jersey; I knew the father and mother of this boy some twenty years ago; this boy was then a small child; I did not know his name; his mother's name was Charity; she lived with Parson Davis, in Kent county, Maryland; I left there some twenty years ago; I returned to pay a visit in 1845; I saw this boy Adam Gibson there then; that was the first knowledge I had of Parsonored persons employed at service in the State of Maryland by slaveholders?

Davis's death; I can't say how long he had been dead before that, as he had died since I left; this guished the water occupies about one-fifth of the boy's mother was free then, and this boy was living then; he had no master then; I never knew Mr. Knight nor his slave Emery when I was down there; his mother and he were living on Mill farm, Sassafras Neck; it did not belong to Moses

Cross Examined.-I left there when I was about

construction of the word summary was immediately whether it did not imply a reasonable time for a man to consult with his counsel, get his witnesses, and make his defence.

Commissioner Ingraham.—I have put my own construction upon it.

Examination Continued.—Q.—By Mr. Hanbest.—Knew that he run away from Mr. Knight, a year before I worked for Mr. Knight; I used to trade to Wilmington Delaware, with peacles: I Jersey; and although the testimony, that by ac-eident was within his command, was sufficient, if which are much used for watch-seals, finger-rings, not to break down the claimant's case, at least to breast-pins, and other ornaments. Carnelian is 1840; he had two or three runaways; he had one named John, who ran away; Knight was not then denied him. But the evidence of the claimant color. Chalcedony, bloodstone, catseye, and many cannot satisfy the Commissioner that this is the boy Emery. The witness, (Price,) who pretended to identify him, the man who is under the claimant older. Chalcedony, bloodstone, catseye, and many other gems, are varieties of quartz.

Most, perhaps all the gems used in the respectable colored men, who testify that they know this man to be the slave of Dr. Davis, and their evidence is corroborated by the will, read to Feldspar is also very extensively united with you, which they never saw.

Mr. Brown followed Mr. Pierce in a speech of

great eloquence.

Mr. Lehman followed Mr. Brown. He said mer. Not so with the oxygen and silicium, form-

Mr. Ingraham said that he had no doubt of the before the Courts of Maryland, whither he would

The prisoner has a wife and two children, who | equally so to life. have not seen him since he left home on Saturday

prisoner was placed into the custody of The twenty-five officers under Police Marshal Keyser, and taken to the dépot, Eleventh and Market streets. A large crowd of all colors followed, but statement respecting my argument, to prove that made no attempt to rescue him. The prisoner was accompanied by Marshal Keyser and several officers to Grey's Ferry, and at this place the prisoner was placed into the keeping of Lieutenants Neff, Corson, and Pickering, to be taken to Cecil county, Maryland.

TO FARMERS AND TEACHERS.

We invite the special attention of Farmers and Teachers to a series of articles on Agricultural Geology, commenced in this number of the Era. They are so simple, direct, elementary, and practical, as to meet the wants of farmers in their es. present desire for the science of their art. If generally read in schools, they must in some cases change the worst scholars into the best, by converting surplus boy power, now shown in lawlessness, into efforts for practical science.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY,-No. 1.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK. No class of the community have an equal interest in geology with farmers. No science is so interesting to farmers as geology, in connection with chemistry. The two sciences cannot be separated, and justice done to either. While the elements of our globe, especially of soils, require chemical tests to determine their character, these very elements are absolutely essential for experiments to determine the fundamental principles of chemistry. Oxygen, the most powerful chemical agent in creation, is also the most abundant material in rocks and soils. The one as an element, the other as an agent, are alike essential to each other, and both indispensable, as at the foundation of all agricultural science.

A knowledge of each is as feasible as it is im-A knowledge of each is as leasing as It is important—entirely within the comprehension of a child six years old. Each is a science of facts, nore than of abstract reasoning—of facts, too, more than of abstract reasoning—of facts, too, more than of abstract reasoning facts, too, more than the fact that we be applied and adding the facts of the equally instructive and delightful to every young them

him two glass tumblers-the one containing quartz, the other lime, or sand and chalk. The name of each is of course as readily learnt as the name of iron, lead, gold, tree, horse, or any other object in nature or art. Into each tumbler is poured some sulphuric or muriatic acid. In the tumbler of lime the pupil observes an action—in that of quartz no action. He is told this action is called effervescence. He hence learns to recognise lime and quartz, and the more certainly from the recollection that the one effervesces with

acids, and the other does not.

Here is an example of geology and chemistry, alike useful to the farmer and interesting to the farmer's child, or any child. The same simpli-city and direct fundamental instruction run through the whole of both of these exceedingly practical sciences.

I may hereafter point out a few of the leading principles of these two sciences; their connection with each other; their essential importance to all classes, and, most of all, farmers; their exceeding fitness for the early instruction of children, and the entire feasibility of having them among the "first lessons" taught in each of the eighty thousand American schools.

No. 2.

Oxus is the Greek word for acid: ginomai, in Greek, means maker; hence the literal meaning of oxygen is acid maker. Combined with sulphur it forms sulphuric acid; with nitrogen, nitric acid; with carbon, carbonic acid, &c. Respiration, comoperations producing the combinations of oxygen and carbon; the results, carbonic acid.

Acids combine readily with metals, earths, and alkalies—as iron, lime, and potash. By chemists these combinations are called salts, designated by the termination ate. Sulphuric acid, combining with various bases, produces sulphates; nitric, nitrates; carbonic, carbonates. Sulphate of lime is gypsum,or plaster of Paris; sulphate of iron, copperas; of soda, glauber salts; of magnesia, Epsom salts. The carbonate of lime is common limestone, marbles, chalk, and many beautiful

About a century ago, water was found to be composed of oxygen and hydrogen, and common air of oxygen and nitrogen. About half a century since, oxygen was found by Sir Humphrey Davy to be an element of rocks, of course of soils, as it was of the alkalies, potash, and soda. The other elements in earths and alkalies, combined

air, earth, and water, existing abundantly in solid, liquid, and aerial forms. In the whole it constitutes nearly half of our globe. It is, of course the most abundant element in the material world changes in matter essential to human existence. It is very appropriately called vital air, as neither is no less essential to combustion than to life. It oxydes, acids, and salts. Iron rust is the oxyde of iron: the dross of lead, oxyde of lead; burnt Mr. Bushell lived about six miles from Knight's lime, the oxyde of calcium; pure potash, the oxyde knew him called by any other name. constitutes the atmosphere; three parts oxygen [Here Mr. Brown read a copy of the will of and one nitrogen form nitric acid, aquafortis. Dr. Henry Davis, freeing, at his death, all his slaves, upon condition that they would go to Africa, this Adam being one of them. The will The large quantity of oxygen it receives from the nitric acid fits it for a material in gunpowder-Daniel Wilkins, who had been found in the giving to that powerful agent its principal power.

A plate, tumbler, and scrap of paper, with a A plate, tumbler, and scrap of paper, with a little water, will enable any teacher or parent to perform an experiment on oxygen equally simple, instructive, and interesting. In a deep plate pour some water. On the water place a scrap of thick paper, piece of cork, or other light substance; on that another piece of paper or cotton, moistened with oil. On lighting the paper or cotton, place over it a large empty tumbler. The combustion continues for a few seconds, and when it is extin-

> woman, or child, would not like to be familiarly acquainted with an element so abundant and agent so active as oxygen, especially when such an acquaintance is equally simple, useful, and de-

A—By David Paul Brown, Esq.—I have lived in the city four or five years; I have not been engaged in this business of kidnapping.

Q—Are you not bound over to the Court of Quarter Sessions, on a charge of kidnapping?

A Howlines, (Frice,) was pretented to identify him, the man who is under bail to answer the charge of kidnapping, cannot point to answer the charge of kidnapping, cannot point to any mark upon him, any peculiarity, and he does not even know that Rice was the slave of Knight.

His business has been to carry vegetables and forming the streets of the New Jerusalem with fruit from Pennsylvania into the highly agricul- forming the streets of the New Jerusalem, with tural District of Cecil county, Maryland; a very improbable story; and your honor well knows that this is the ostensible business of the men moved by the plough and the hoe of the farmer,

> element of soils. This, too, is composed of sevequartz in the formation of rocks, not by chemical combination, but mechanical mixture. The feld-

spar and the quartz can be separated by the hamthat he hoped that the Commissioner would discharge the boy if he had any doubt of his identity; that he had been retained in the street, and that before he came there he had known nothing of the circumstances of the case; that he had come there simply to discharge a professional duty; and of the world is composed of two oxydes. The oxthat the claimants had taken the proper course in bringing their testimony before the Commissioner, affinity, and then the two oxydes are again com-

An experiment: Pour upon a little pearlash in identity of the prisoner with the slave Emery
Rice, and that all other proceedings must be
before the Courts of Maryland, whither he would candle immersed will be extinguished, showing that carbonic acid is fatal to combustion. It is

RIPLEY, BROWN COUNTY, OHIO,

DR. BAILEY ! Brother H. S. Fullerton, in his sec-Christ did not religiously fellowship Pharisees and Sadducees:

"If I understand Brother Rankin, he maintained that our Lord did not commune with the Jewish Church, because he ate the Passover with his disciples alone."
Please publish my argument under his statement, that the public may judge of the fairness of

his representation of my argument. Yours,
John Rankin. "1st. It is said, that to leave a Church because

corrupt, is against the example of Christ, who remained in the Jewish Church, while it was more corrupt than any of our Protestant Churches. That the Jewish Church was thus corrupt is admitted; and more, that it equalled, in corrup-tion, even the Catholic Church. The Sadduceer were profane infidels, and the Pharisees devoured widows' houses, and, for a pretence, made long prayers. In moral pollution they resembled the inside of a sepulchre. And they growned all by murdering the Lord of Glory. They so acted as involved them in the guilt of all the blood of the righteous shed from the foundation of the world. That Christ remained in the Church is admitted. But that he acknowledged the Sadducees and Pharisees as brethren, or communed with them, or associated with them as religious persons, is not true. It is true that he worshipped and taught in the same temple in which they per-formed their ceremonies, but that he received any religious ordinances at their hands, or that he so acted with them as to imply an acknowledgment of them as religious persons, is not true. He declared that they had made the house of God a den of thieves. The Temple was the place where all the people of God were obliged to perform certain religious rites. The fact, then, that Christ worshipped and taught in the Temple is no more evidence that he communed with Sadducees and Pharisees, than the fact that we baptize and additional that the Lorde Supreprint churches and Some

Take an example: The child has placed before of Jews, as we have that of Christians, they, as "While it is true that all had the general name well as we, were divided into different sects, that did not fellowship each other. If Christ fellowshipped religiously Sadducees and Pharisees, both of which were sons of Belial, with what propriety could Paul ask, 'What concord hath Christ Belial? Christ declared that publicans and har-lots should enter into the kingdom of God before the Scribes and Pharisees. And he said to his disciples—'Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven. Did Christ fellowship religiously those to whom he said, 'Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers! how can ye escape the damnation of hell?' That Christ did not leave the Church is true, but he no more fellowshipped Sadducees and Pharisees, than we do Socinians, Universalists, or Catholics. These have their Christian ceremonies in the temple of God as well as we, but we do not fellowship with them, neither did Christ fellowship the wicked Jews in their religious ceremo

nies. When we cease to fellowship a slaveholding body, we do not withdraw from the Church. To withdraw from the Church is to reject her Divine charter, and abandon her ordinances
"Ir it be said that Christ communed with Judas, who was a thief, I admit it; but then Judas was secretly, and not openly, a thief, and the Sav-iour treated him according to his external char-acter and profession, and not according to what forms sulphuric acid; with nitrogen, nitric acid; with carbon, carbonic acid, &c. Respiration, commune with him as a thief, but as one who appeared to be, a true disciple. The last Passover the Saviour observed, not with Sadducees and Pharisees, but with his own disciples. remain in the Charch up to the hour of his death, and that he did worship in the Temple, as the Divine law required, there is no evidence that he ever did religiously fellowship Sadducees and Pharisees as brethren. It was impossible that there could be such fellowship between him and them, when he called them hypocrites, serpents, and a generation of vipers. Such communion would blend together perfect holiness and the most consummate wickedness. To urge the example of the Saviour as holding such communion, is to sanction communion with the worst classes of men on earth, and to abolish all distinction between the church and the world. It would more than justify communion with Socinians and Universalists They do not devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers. It would condemn separation from the Church of Rome, and drive us back to all the abominations of Popery. It is palpably against the sacred injunction, out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins.' Such an argument, therefore, can-

For the National Era. OBITUARY.

Our beloved friend Isaac Lloyd, a respectable merchant of Philadelphia, and a valuable elder in the Society of Friends, died in the faith and hope and perfect peace of the Gospel on Twelfth month 2d, 1850, about 51/2 o'clock, A. M., in the 72d year of his age.

In noticing this dispensation, it is impossible to give, in the brief limits which it is designed to observe, a full outline of his character, or a com-plete account of the closing scenes of his useful life. Yet it is believed to be due to survivors to record some of the last expressions of one who was eminently a just man, who, whilst diffident of himself, remarkably laid aside the fear of man in the service of his Creator, and who, renouncing all reliance upon righteousness of his own, and reposing in confiding faith upon his Saviour's osom, could gratefully rejoice when finishing his course that he had "fought the good fight and kept the faith."

Our dear friend, although of slender health was able to give vigorous attention to his domestic and religious duties, until within a few weeks of his decease. It is not to be doubted that his exeroises for the church, accompanied often with secret sorrow and sighing, augmented his disease, which was an affection of the heart; yet even these painful conflicts were attended, in review of his individual course, with the peace which passeth understanding.
Throughout his whole sickness, even to the space in the tumbler, showing the necessity of

oxygen for combustion, and that it constitutes about one-fifth of the air we breathe. What man, unclouded, and he was, through all his sufferings, natient, calm, and sweet, not a murmur escaping His physician was called to him on the first of Eleventh month, and his symptoms were seen to be of the most critical nature. Our be was to be decided by the laws of Maryland or by him?

No. 3.

Mr. Ingraham said it was to be decided by the laws to be decided by the laws of Maryland.

Mr. Hanbest asked Mr. Ingraham whether his

No. 3.

Cross Examined.—I left there when I was about 22 years old; I was a slave, and belonged to Mr. Stevens; I blought my time of my master, and he bers of his family, his belief that he should not recover, and his entire willingness to go, "if," said he, "it should please God to take me." He was a slave, and belonged to Mr. Stevens; I blought my time of my master, and he bers of his family, his belief that he should not recover, and his entire willingness to go, "if," said he, "it should please God to take me." He was a slave, and belonged to Mr. Stevens; I blought my time of my master, and he bers of his family, his belief that he should not recover, and his entire willingness to go, "if," said he, "it should please God to take me." He was a slave, and belonged to Mr. Stevens; I blought my time of my master, and he stevens; I blought my time of my master, and he see to be of the most critical nature. Our belongth of the deficit of the description, and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of Nor

He had hardly an opportunity of speaking to his counsel. Although he had readily given the name of several witnesses who resided in New and the several wi done my duty in that case. * * * I have no hardness towards any one. * * * sometimes have spoken too warmly, but I can appeal to the Searcher of Hearts for the integrity of my motives. It is a great satisfaction to me, that, with my little ability, I have always endeavored to keep our excellent discipline inviolate."

On Fifth day, the 28th of Eleventh month, he observed to his physicians that "the scene was nearly closed." The next day, his pain and op-

nearly closed." The next day, his pain and oppression being very great, he repeatedly ejaculated, "Oh, merciful Father, oh, gracious God, if it be thy will, release me from this suffering!" On First day (the last of his life) being asked by one of his children if he had any directions to leave for their future guidance, "It is remarkable to myself," he said, "that I should feel so entirely relieved of all care of every kind—of my business."

"Manner for the ducties of the containg house and for business pursuits generally.

The design of the institution is to impart such information as will make practical men and rejentific accountants for any and every department of business.

The prominent subject of study is, Double-Entry Book-Keeping; or, in other words, the science of accounts, in its adaptation to every variety of transactions that can possibly relieved of all care of every kind—of my business. relieved of all care of every kind—of my business, of my family, and of the church. I have done what I could." Here again he expressed that it was "a great satisfaction to him on this bed that he had always stood against any infringement of our excellent discipline." Thus giving, in the peculiarly honest hours of approaching death, his solemn seal to the sentiments which he had maintained in life. of this arrest till a few minutes before 12 o'clock.
I saw Thomas Price this morning. I knew of no arrangement to make the arrest. I have seen the tained in life.

Being asked how he felt in mind, he said, "I am a poor creature—I have sometimes been left to myself during my sickness, but I have endeavored while in health to follow my Saviour day by day, and have known what it was to have intimate communion with him." On being reminded how it had been with David in this respect, he said that it comforted him to think of that—he was glad to be reminded of it. To the query, from one of his family, whether

he was willing to leave them, he responded, "Yes, quite miling," adding, with difficulty, after a few heavy breathings, "Ready." "There is nothing in my way—there is nothing in my way."

Being greatly comforted with the presence of the beloved memb rs of his family, he would notice the absence of the missing, even during spasms of acutest agony. On First day night, after sufferings which it was distressing to wit-ness, he was favored with an abatement of pain, and slept. On awaking, he said, "Is it not re-markable that I should have fallen asleep, after so much suffering?" Soon aft r, extending his hand to his wife, he faintly exclaimed, "I am very much exhausted," and, with his hand in hers, with perfect exemption from pain, he quietly, peacefully, imperceptibly ceased to breathe, and fell asleep in Jesus on Second day morning about half-past five o'clock.

At his funeral, which was large and a season

At his funeral, which was large and a season of great solemnity, many hearts responded to the application of the text, which was impressively revived beside the grave, "Because he hath set his love upon me, therefore will I deliver him, I will set him on high because he hath known my name."

Large is the blank and deep the bereavement occasioned by his removal; yet it is believed that a blessing is intended to the church, in the call

thereby extended to those upon whom the support of the canse and of the testimony devolves, to work while it is called to-day, and to follow him as he followed Christ.

> SERIES FOR 1851. A NEW VOLUME AND NEW TYPE THE SATURDAY VISITER, EDITED BY

MRS. JANE G. SWISSHELM. MRS. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

THIS paper will commence the fourth year of its existence on Saturday, the 18th of January next. It has already passed the most sanguine hopes of its youth, and behaved so well, it is to have a new dress for a birthday present. The new volume will be commended on new type, large enough to be easily read, and yet presenting a much larger amount of matter than we now give in the same space.

The Stuturday Visiter is principally literary and miscellaneous, but independent of everybody, except woman and the "doar people," whose interests are especially advocated, and wishes particularly consulted. It will labor, not to change, but to elevate and enlarge the sphere of action of the wives, mothers, and sisters of mankind. The literary department, for the coming year, will be enriched by original tales and sketches, from the pens of writers of acknowledged ability, and the selections shall be from the highest sources within our reach. The important movements and events of the times will receive attention, and the news carefully gleaned and chronicled. Domestic and foreign correspondence, agricultural matters, market reports, &c., will have their places.

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ubscribers or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.
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ADAMS HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

REGULATIONS. GENTLEMEN are requested to enter their names upon the Register, at the Office, immediately upon their ar ival.

Gentlemen taking rooms will be charged from the time heir names are entered, and no deduction will be made for bsence, unless notice is given at the Office Gentlemen are requested on leaving their rooms, to look he doors, and deposite the keys at the Office.

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Private parlors and fires, with all meals and lunches sent o rooms, will be subject to an extra charge.

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the Office before seating them.

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Regular boarders will be presented with their bills monthly. No deduction will be made for absence less than one week; and it is expected that notice will be given of the same, at the time, to the clerk.

Our patrons will confer a favor by giving notice of any inattention or disorder in the establishment.

The Adams House is to be conducted upon the principles of Temperance, and all habits of drinking, gaming, or of otherwise immoral character, are prohibited upon the premises.

Ses.
Social worship, in which all are invited to participate, will be attended every evening in the drawing room, at a quarter past nine, the hour indicated by the ringing of the gong.
Dec. 12—oly
DANIEL CHAMBERLIN.

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. William B. Jarvis, Jun., Attorney and Counsellov at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's newbuild-ing, State street, opposite south door of State House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punc-tually attended to.

Jan. 28.

J. H. HAVENS, BROTHER, & CO., Inventors and Manufacturers of the Ethiopian and Fire-Proof Paint, Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio. W. MYERS,

No. 319 Main street, near Eighth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sole Agent for the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed. THE superiority of this Paint over all other, for carriage house, and ship painting, will be seen in its rapid sale. It is not over four months since this paint has been introduced into market, and our agent has been able to order one hundred tons. This paint is ground in oil and put up ready for use, from the finest black, down to any shade to suit the ncy.
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Also, inventors and manufacturers of Tanners's Blacking. This acticle is so universally approbated by all who have used it, that it scarcely needs commendation. But, to give confidence to those who may not have tried it, we would say that Z. C. Ryon, foreman to A. M. Taylor & Co., Columbia street, Lincinnati, has authorized us to use his name as a recommendation to tunuers in general. To all who know Mr. Z. C. Ryon, this would be sufficient; but all tanners in the city and country, who have used it, have granted us this privilege. If it were necessary, we could find a newspaper with testimonials; but, where all who use are pleased, we deem it uncalled for. the testimonates, and the second times and the second times. The Tanners' Blacking is put up in kegs containing six callons, ready for use, and will be sent to any point on the sand, railroad, or river, at 50 cents per gallon.

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Sept. 19—3m

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Aug. 8—6t
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A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

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There is a warmth about to flow,
There is a flower about to how,
There is a flower about to how,
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Clear the way!

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper; aid it type;
Aid it, for the hour is ripe—
And our earnest must not slacken
Into play;
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Oct. 10—11t

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May 23—17

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